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Japan

Miyazawa Interview on World Economic Development

PM2904114892 Paris LE FIGARO in French
28 Apr 92 p 4

[Interview with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa by Jacques Jacquet-Francillon in Tokyo; date not given]

[Text] [Jacquet-Francillon] You chose Paris and Bonn for your first visit to Europe in your capacity as Japanese prime minister. Why?

[Miyazawa] The European nations are making serious efforts to build a new international order, and I am aware of the fact that integration is being pursued within the EEC framework, as shown by the principles adopted at the Maastricht summit.

It is with these factors in mind and with a view to the next Group of Seven summit in Munich that I want to exchange ideas with my old fiends, the leaders of the French Republic and the FRG. I am also keen to reaffirm the good relations that Japan maintains with these two European countries—relations that have been further intensified just recently.

Last July Japan and the EC published a joint declaration whereby the two sides recognize that they share the same basic values.

German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher visited Tokyo in February to strengthen the ties between his country and ours. Franco-Japanese relations were also strengthened during the visit to our country in January by Mr. Pierre Beregovoy, then finance minister, now prime minister.

I am convinced that Japan must continue working to develop its relations of cooperation with France and Germany, which is essential for the establishment of a new international order.

[Jacquet-Francillon] What do you expect in particular from the talks that you will have in Paris with several senior French officials?

[Miyazawa] The world has entered the post-cold-war era. European integration has made great progress, as the Maastricht summit has shown.

The aim of my visit to your country is to have a cordial exchange of viewpoints with President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Beregovoy on how we both see this new era, and what position relations between Japan and France should occupy within the context of the new international order.

Of course, we also hope to have a chance to explore ways of developing the cooperation that already exists between our two countries.

[Jacquet-Francillon] Since we are talking about Franco-Japanese relations, do you think that they are better now than they were, for instance, a year ago?

[Miyazawa] Yes, the answer is yes.

[Jacquet-Francillon] Would you care to elaborate?

[Miyazawa] As I told you, in January I had the privilege to receive Mr. Beregovoy in this very office, in his capacity as finance minister, and we had the opportunity to talk at length. During the same month a large Japanese economic delegation (the Keidanren delegation) visited France and was warmly received by President Mitterrand and Mrs. Edith Cresson. At that time we learned that a movement called "Japan Is Possible" had just been launched in France. That represents major progress over the previous year.

[Jacquet-Francillon] Do you regard a united Europe after 1 January 1993—if the Maastricht Treaty is ratified by all its signatories—as an obstacle to the development of Japan's trade with its various EEC partners?

[Miyazawa] Not at all...

[Jacquet-Francillon] Really?

[Miyazawa] There are people almost everywhere who are worried that Europe could build itself up as a fortress and that the North American Free Exchange Area could be another fortress.

There indubitably are protectionist pressures in some sectors, which lie within the context of a process of negative interpretation that must be rejected.

Nevertheless, I think that as far as the exchange of goods is concerned, ideas worldwide are moving in the opposite direction, that this trend is irreversible, and that it rules out the possibility of the world's becoming protectionist.

[Jacquet-Francillon] Two major economic groupings will be taking shape in a few months' time—the "single market" Europe in 1993 and the North American Free Trade Area formed by the United States and Canada, but extended to Mexico. Does Japan envisage taking the initiative for the establishment of an economic grouping covering the Asia-Pacific area?

[Miyazawa] The Asia-Pacific area, and especially the newly industrialized countries and members of ASEAN, have achieved a level of growth in recent years that is among the highest in the world. The special characteristic of this part of the world is that it is rich in diversity and open to the outside world. It is this special characteristic that gives the region its economic dynamism.

When you recognize this characteristic of the region you realize that in order to ensure its economic development it is important to preserve and to strengthen the multilateral system of free trade of which the GATT agreements are the cornerstone. This is why we attach the highest priority to the success and rapid conclusion of

However, naturally, we will decide on each individual case. The dispatch of Japanese personnel abroad will always depend upon an examination of each situation.

[Jacquet-Francillon] Apart from the humanitarian aid already generously granted to the members of the former Soviet Union, is substantial Japanese economic aid to Russia still officially conditional on the return of the "northern territories"—the four islands south of the Kuril archipelago wrested from Japan by the Red Army in the very last days of World War II?

[Miyazawa] The course taken by the republics that make up the CIS, starting with the Russian Federation, will have very major consequences for the future international order. This is why Japan hopes that Russia will persevere in its reform efforts which guide its domestic and foreign policy. Japan will spare no effort to grant appropriate support to these reforms, coordinated with the international community.

Having said that, the reform of Russian foreign policy has not yet proved itself sufficiently in Asia, which means that there still remains between Japan and Russia the problem of the "northern territories," which is the unfortunate result of the Stalinist expansionism of the former Soviet Union. The question now is this: Does Russia intend to become a really constructive partner within the international community by granting this territorial problem a solution based on the principles of right and justice, as President Yeltsin himself has said, for that matter?

This is why the problem of the "northern territories" has transcended its bilateral framework and become a matter of concern to all the G7 countries, which support the continuation of the reforms embarked on by Russia. Be that as it may, when Russia has made progress in its reforms in the foreign policy field and settled the territorial problem—which is merely a vestige of the Stalinist past—a favorable environment will be created that will enable Japan to provide Russia with large-scale economic aid.

It was during Mr. Kozyrev's visit to Japan in March that discussions really worthy of the name began at foreign minister level on settling the problem of the "northern territories" and on concluding a peace treaty. At that time the Japanese Government declared its willingness to display flexibility with regard to the timing, conditions, and manner of these territories' return if Russia, for its part, recognizes Japan's sovereignty over these four islands.

We hope to be able to bring the matter closer to a settlement, first during Japanese Foreign Minister Watanabe's visit to Russia in May, and then during President Yeltsin's visit to Japan scheduled for September.

Prime Minister Miyazawa Visits France

WA3004114292

For European reportage on the visit by Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to France, including reports on his talks with President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Beregovoy, please see the France section of the 29 April West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Seeks Mitterrand's Aid in Dispute

OW3004001092 Tokyo KYODO in English 2349 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] Paris, April 29 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa sought France's understanding on a long-standing territorial dispute with Russia in meetings Wednesday with French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Pierre Beregovoy, Japanese Government officials said.

In a 70-minute meeting with Mitterrand at the presidential palace in Paris, Miyazawa was quoted as saying, "there are legacies of Stalinism (in Russia) and the territorial issue with Japan is one of them."

Miyazawa said the group of seven (G-7) industrial nations should adopt a shared view on the territorial issue. He said that in order for Japan to strengthen and expand its assistance to Russia, it is imperative for Russia to disown the diplomacy of the Stalin era and carry out diplomacy based on law and justice.

Mitterrand replied that it is important for Japan to make such an assertion clearly to Russia. He expressed his intention to support efforts to resolve the issue, saying, "the situation exists for Japan and Russia to reach accord. We will help if there is anything we can do." Japan maintains it will not conclude a peace treaty nor extend full-fledged economic assistance to Russia unless Russia returns four islands off Hokkaido seized by the former Soviet Union at the end of World War II.

In a separate hourlong meeting with Beregovoy, the Japanese prime minister said the territorial issue is "a touchstone to test whether Russia can relinquish Stalinism and enter into the international community as a genuine partner." The French prime minister told Miyazawa that France will take note of Japan's claim over the four islands—Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan, and the Habomai group of islands.

Beregovoy was quoted as saying, "France hopes Japan and Russia will reach a settlement acceptable to both countries."

Miyazawa said Japan, as a member of G-7 industrial nations, is expected to contribute to assistance for the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and pledged that Japan will play the role expected of it. He called for French support for Japan on the territorial issue, saying it is "an international issue rather than a bilateral issue." Miyazawa arrived in Paris on Tuesday

night from Tokyo on the first leg of a five-day trip that will take him later to Germany.

Beregovoy proposed the strengthening of political dialogue between Japan and France. He said France wants to exchange views with Japan on the international situation following the disintegration of the Soviet Union and unification of East and West Germany. Beregovoy also proposed cooperation on issues concerning Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam and added that it is necessary to exchange views with Japan on adjustment of the world economy.

Miyazawa said that Japan will promote imports from France and will send a trade mission to strengthen trade relations between the two countries, which are marked by a sharp trade imbalance in Japan's favor.

Hata, Waigel on Aid for Former Soviet Republics

OW3004001692 Tokyo KYODO in English 2336 GMT 29 Apr 92

[By Mitsuru Mabuchi]

[Text] Bonn, April 30 KYODO—Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata and his German counterpart Theo Waigel agreed Wednesday that industrial countries providing support for Russia should give as much help to the other former Soviet republics, a senior Japanese finance ministry official said.

Hata and Waigel agreed that the Group of Seven (G-7) leading industrial countries should help the other republics while studying conditions prevailing in them, the official said.

Wednesday's meeting came as a bilateral follow-up to the meeting on Sunday of finance ministers and central bankers of the G-7, in which its top economic policymakers endorsed a 24 billion dollar aid package to Russia.

It was also designed to help prepare for the G-7's annual economic summit meeting slated for July in Munich, Germany, the official said.

The Japanese and German finance ministers agreed that the agenda for the summit should include environmental protection and macroeconomic policy coordination as well as the assistance to former Soviet republics, he said.

They decided to keep in close contact and cooperate to make the Munich summit a success, he said.

During the meeting, Waigel expressed concerns about the safety of nuclear power plants in the former Soviet republics, and said the G-7 should gather more information about the management of the plants and take appropriate measures to prevent any major accident. Hata agreed, according to the official.

On macroeconomic issues, Hata told Waigel that the uptrend of the yen following the G-7 meeting is "a movement in the right direction."

The G-7 expressed concerns in their communique about the yen's fall since their meeting in January.

The two decided to keep in consult on currency and other macroeconomic issues in order to achieve greater world economic growth through the steps described in the G-7 communique released Sunday, the official said.

Yeltsin Remark on IMF 'Will Not Hinder' Aid

OW2904233092 Tokyo KYODO in English 2308 GMT 29 Apr 92

[By Mitsuru Mabuchi]

[Text] Bonn, April 29 KYODO—A top official of Japan's Finance Ministry (MOF) said Wednesday that a statement by Russian President Boris Yeltsin that he will not be dictated to by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) will not hinder Western aid to Moscow.

The official, accompanying Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata on his visit to Germany, said he thinks the remark was mainly intended to dispel growing criticism from conservatives in Russia that Yeltsin is acting only to please the IMF.

Yeltsin recently said he would not allow the international lending agency to dictate Russia's economic policy.

"I see it as a tactical move to rally support for his reforms," the official said. He said some Western countries seem to want to play up the matter. Japan will ask Germany, which now has the revolving chairmanship of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial nations, to ask Yeltsin on the group's behalf what he meant by the remark, and to convey the G-7 stance to the Russian president.

"We are well aware that Yeltsin's reforms can never succeed without support from the people," he said.

"We still believe Yeltsin is determined to deliver the reforms, and remain committed to his aid."

One thing that is obvious is that the Western countries should never allow the reforms in Russia to regress, he said.

"If things get back to the state in the past, that would have a tremendous negative impact on the world economy," he said.

Symposiums Mark Anniversary of Return of Okinawa

OW3004082192 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 29 Apr 92 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] The "Symposium To Mark the 20th Anniversary of Okinawa's Reversion to Japan" (sponsored by Kenrokyo Center, Goken-Han Anpo, and Gensuikyo) was held at Jichi Hall in Naha on the evening of 28 April.

Reports on the future of Okinawa were given to the audience by Haruo Fujii, a military critic, Masanori Yoshimoto, director of the Prefectural Policy Affairs Section, and Yoshihide Koki, a director, under the theme of "peace," "self-government and livelihood," and "culture and education." Also, 13 organizations affiliated with Toitsuren held the "Symposium To Think of Okinawa's Reversion to Japan and Oppose the Japanese-U.S. Security Pact and Military Bases" in Naha.

Speaking about changes in the international situation and the defense issue, Mr. Fujii said: "While international views on security and peace have drastically changed, it is to be regretted that Japan is assisting the United States in its efforts to establish U.S. unipolar domination of the world. How the world can coexist under the leadership of sovereign powers will be the theme of the 20th century." He criticized the Japanese Government for taking a line of expanding military power in the post-cold-war era and called the line an "absurd anachronism."

He went on saying that the defense budget can be reduced by decreasing expenses for hardware, like weapons—which account for a large part in the Self-Defense Forces' budget—to the level of personnel expenses. In this way, he stressed the need of stricter civilian control.

Mr. Koki reported on Okinawa's culture and education. Referring to the contents of compositions written by Okinawan children, he said: "These days, children prefer subjects concerning 'their inner lives, including friends, kindness, and others' as opposed to compositions on 'military bases and antiwar ativities.' Children have lost the toughness unique to Okinawans, and their lives have been standardized." He said that while mass movements have no attraction for people any more, young people have an interest in the Okinawan dialect and traditional culture. Under the circumstances, "it is time for all the residents on this island to discuss the issue of how we should live in the Okinawan culture," Mr. Koki said.

Meanwhile, as a representative of the Prefectural Office, Mr. Yoshimoto said: "During the past 20 years, more than 3 trillion yen was invested in Okinawa. But are we happy now?" expressing doubt about the effectiveness of past investments. While explaining the necessity of special measures for promoting the diversion of military-occupied land—the Prefectural Office has been asking the central government to legalize the measures—Mr. Yoshimoto said: "Twenty years have passed since Okinawa was returned to Japan. I believe now is the time to verify the results of the Okinawa Development Plan, a unique project that is being promoted by the central government, and it is time for Okinawans to voice their thoughts with confidence."

Following these reports, discussions between guests and the 300 participants were held actively. Some participants appealed that "now is the time for Okinawa, which is near to other Asian nations, to put into practice the world's peace trend," and that "the administration and the private sector should work together to promote cultural programs and disseminate the Okinawan culture."

Meanwhile, the "Symposium To Summarize the Past 20 Years and Oppose the Japanese-U.S. Security Pact and Military Bases" was held at Plaza Deigo in Naha's Sobe on the evening of 28 April under the sponsorship of the Executive Committee on the 20th Anniversary of Okinawa Reversion to Japan. The committee calls for no nuclear arms and no military bases on Okinawa and for peace and prosperity.

At the outset of the symposium, Tsukasa Nakamura, chairman of the Okinawa Labor Organization, said: "The present situation is far from the objectives of past mass campaigns for Okinawa reversion to Japan," calling for conducting mass movements under the original objectives.

Zenshou Nohara, a professor at Okinawa Kokusai University and the executive committee chairman, referred to problems in Okinawa that have emerged during the past 20 years, saying: "Military bases, which hinder Okinawa from promoting city development, and which cannot offer economic advantages anymore, are the biggest problems on Okinawa."

Referring to the fact that the United States and the former Soviet Union have withdrawn their troops from Germany, Hiroshi Suda, director in an administration office for the Japan Peace Committee, said: "Under the current world situation, it is unusual that Japan has accepted U.S. forces that were stationed in the Phillipines." In this way, he expressed concern over the possibility that Okinawa would be a strategic point for the U.S. Forces to invade the Asia-Pacific region.

Following the questions, answers, and debates among the guests and participants, they adopted a resolution against the PKO [peacekeeping operations] bills.

North Korea

N-S Political Subcommittee Contact Held 29 Apr

SK2904144992 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1310 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] The first members' contact of the Political Subcommittee of the North-South high-level talks has taken place.

The contact took place today at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom. The contact took place behind closed doors.

According to the news briefing by our side's member, our side said that differences in views between the two sides were clearly shown in the three joint committee meetings, and that the differences were over how many supplementary agreements will be adopted, how many

joint committees will be formed, and how the two sides will handle the establishment of a liaison office at Panmunjom.

Our side proposed that supplementary agreements, the most fundamental issue, be discussed first in today's contact, that the formation and operation of the joint committees be discussed, and that the two sides conclude discussions—even on the establishment of a liaison office in Panmunjom. Meanwhile, the South side proposed that the issues be discussed at a working level. After saying that discussions can be productive only when discussions start on easy issues, the South side proposed that the establishment of a liaison office in Panmunjom be discussed first. The South side also proposed that if time permits, supplementary agreements and the formation and operation of joint committees be discussed.

In connection with this, our side said that only when supplementary agreements are adopted, can joint committees carry out their work and the liaison office fulfill its mission. Otherwise, the two sides will merely form joint committees that have no job to perform and someone must stand guard over the liaison office.

Our side proposed that supplementary agreements be discussed first because an agreement had been reached that the supplementary agreements, the agreement on the formation and operation of joint committees, and the agreement on the establishment of a liaison office would be signed in subcommittee meetings, and then effectuated in the seventh North-South high-level talks. However, the South side stuck with groundless demands, saying that the issue of the establishment of a liaison office is stipulated in the [North-South] agreement and that no agreement has been reached on supplementary agreements and joint committees.

In response, citing concrete data, our side called on the South side to account for its unjust act of reversing the agreement. Our side said that if it has an intention to implement the agreement, the South side must assume a correct attitude and position over the talks, and must abide by the three principles on the fatherland's reunification and the spirit of the North-South agreement.

Our side asked the South side to discuss all of the draft supplementary agreements, the draft agreement on the formation and operation of joint committees, and the draft agreement on the establishment of a liaison office today. In response, the South side said it would.

Under these conditions, our side generously agreed to discuss the establishment of the liaison office first.

In discussing the establishment of the liaison office, the two sides narrowed their differences on the site for the liaison office and its organizations. The two sides also agreed to refer the liaison office's name and function to the subcommittee meeting for further coordination.

The two sides next discussed the supplementary agreements. Our side proposed to prepare one integrated supplementary agreement. The South side insisted on preparing five supplementary agreements. Our side reminded the South side that its chairman expressed his understanding in the third meeting that he had no opposition to one supplementary agreement.

Commenting on the five draft supplementary agreements that the South side presented, our side made it clear that they ran counter to the spirit and demand of the North-South agreement. Their contents are not reunification-oriented but division-oriented, lack the spirit of independence, and are consistent with the authorities' intention to monopolize discussions on reunification by misrepresenting the main forces of reunification. Our side proposed that discussions be held based on our proposal.

The South side openly revealed its divisionist position while trying to turn the idea of two Koreas into an established fact, by making the far-fetched remarks that relations between the North and South are relations between states.

Discussions then began on the formation of joint committees. Saying that the Political Joint Committee, an organ for implementation, is not necessary, the South side insisted on only forming the Legal Joint Committee, which is not practical.

Since it was clear that the South side had no intention to implement the agreement, and was not ready to discuss the issues in today's contact, our side demanded that the next contact be held amid an atmosphere of reconciliation and unity.

Military Subcommittee Talks End; No Agreement

SK3004154492 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1509 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Panmunjom April 30 (KCNA)—The third meeting of the Military Subcommittee of the North-South high-level talks was held today at the Tongil house in our side's portion of Panmunjom.

Addressing the meeting, the chairman of our side outlined the North's view on some problems arising in promoting the meeting of the Military Subcommittee.

He said that both sides should have the will to honestly implement the North-South agreement, have a sincere attitude to actually resolve the peace question and discard the stance and stand of depending on outside forces.

He stressed that the discussion of the annexed agreement and the agreement on the formation and operation of the Military Joint Committee must be completed before the 7th North-South high-level talks by all means so that they can be effectuated at the 7th full-dress meeting.

The chairman of the South side, under the pretext of more productive and effective steering of the talks, again

brought forward the "principle of solution of questions between the parties concerned," the "principle of balanced promotion" and the "principle of guarantee of practice" which had been refuted with their essence roundly exposed, in an attempt to bar us from taking issue with the United States which is interfering in the question of the reunification of the Korean peninsula and the question of peace, evade the discussion of the crucial core problems and justify at any cost such absurd argument as "discussion first and adoption next."

He repeated its old unjust argument that the question of forming and operating the joint committee and the issue of installing a hot line should be discussed before anything else and then produced its draft of the "annexed agreement." Our side pointed to the injustice of the "three principles" brought forward again by the South side. Our side refuted the South side's clumsy subterfuge which is no more than a delaying tactics and asked it if it had the will to bring into effect the annexed agreement and the agreement on the formation and operation of the joint committee at the 7th North- South high-level talks, or not. As to this question the South side replied that it intended to follow our side's assertion. Our side, taking this promise of the South side into consideration, consented to entering into the discussion of the question of forming and operating the military joint committee. In the discussion of the draft agreement on the formation and operation of the joint committee the sides agreed on the number of members of the joint committee, cycle, venue and form of its meeting and on the creation of a working consultative council to asssist the joint committee in its work.

It was agreed to continue the discussion next time, the sides failing to adjusting opinions on the rank of the chairman of the joint committee, its function and the procedure of its effectuation.

In the discussion of the annexed agreement, the North side proposed to produce a single annexed agreement carrying a comprehensive content while the South side insisted on deciding the matter according to results of discussion. Thus no agreement was reached.

Our side urged the South side to deeply study the draft of the annexed agreement put forward by the North side and come out with a draft of the annexed agreement suited to it, if it had the intention to bring the annexed agreement into effect.

South Blamed for Obstructing Progress in Talks

SK3004060692 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0507 GMT 30 Apr 92

["No Obstacle Must Be Laid to Implementation of Agreement"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang April 30 (KCNA)—It is entirely owing to the wrong stand and attitude of the South Korean authorities that there has not been a tangible progress in the course of contact and negotiations between the North and the South for the implementation of the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange and the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization, says NODONG SINMUN today.

In a by-lined article titled "No Obstacle Must Be Laid to Implementation of Agreement" the article notes:

Arguing that if the North's "nuclear problem" failed to be solved, other issues cannot be settled, the South Korean authorities have avoided the discussion of the matters and laid deliberate obstacles in the way of their settlement, coming out to the negotiations without a draft annexed agreement.

Such unreasonable attitude of the South Korean authorities reminds us of the acts of their predecessors who totally reversed the July 4 joint statement as soon as they signed it and persistently sought confrontation and division.

They must renounce their trite policy of depending on outside forces and the policy of confrontation and division and make a policy switchover to a stand of reconciliation, unity, peace and reunification in the spirit of the North-South agreement.

They must also take the stand of attaching importance to all the provisions of the agreement and solving them simultaneously, instead of avoiding the discussion of the issues by setting the solution of the North's fictitious "nuclear problem" as a precondition or making things complicated in taking practical steps to implement the agreement by bringing forward secondary matters.

If the South Korean authorities continue such perfidious and treacherous acts as trampling upon the documents of the historical North-South agreement, going against the fellow countrymen's desire for peace and reunification, they will meet denunciation and stern judgement by the nation.

Foreign Ministry Denounces U.S. Blockade of Cuba

SK3004111492 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1044 GMT 30 Apr 92

["U.S. Anti-Cuba Moves Denounced"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang April 30 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a statement April 29 said the U.S. administration's April 18 announcement on banning ships of other countries carrying imports and exports for Cuba from calling at ports of the United States precisely means a sea blockade against Cuba.

The statement noted:

The United States is trying to stifle Cuba economically with such steps in peacetime, not in wartime, because Cuba is different from it in ideology and system. This is an anachronistic act which stemmed from the power politics and a grave encroachment upon the sovereignty and internal affairs of Cuba.

The United States calling for "pluralism" is antagonising Cuba, a small country, as if it poses a "threat" to the U.S. and trying to disintegrate it because it is defending socialism. It is not only an act improper to a superpower but also an unreasonable behavior in view of the principle of the freedom of the choice of system.

The U.S. administration's banning the call of ships fraught with imports and exports for Cuba at ports of the United States in violation of even the international law on the freedom of sea-borne trade and navigation is totally contrary to the universally recognized principle and usage.

The Korean people have always extended full support and solidarity for the just cause of the Cuban people who have steadfastly adhered to the banner of socialism in the Western hemisphere.

The U.S. administration must stop interfering in the sovereignty and internal affairs of Cuba and immediately lift the sea blockade against Cuba in conformity with the international law and usage, the statement stressed.

O Chin-u Receives Visiting Military Delegations

Meets CIS Delegation

SK3004095092 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 27 Apr 92

[Text] Comrade O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, met on 27 April a military delegation of the General Headquarters of CIS Joint Armed Forces led by (Viktor Georgiyevich Krikov), adviser to General Headquarters, which is visiting our country to attend the congratulatory events marking the 60th founding anniversary of the Korean People's Army [KPA].

At the meeting were KPA generals and officers and the military attache who represents the CIS Joint Armed Forces in our country.

Meets PRC Delegation

SK2904154392 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] Pyongyang April 29 (KCNA)—O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, today met and had a friendly conversation with the friendship delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (CPLA) led by Zhang Wannian, commander of the Jinan military area.

Southerners Urged To Stage Mass Uprising

SK3004012192 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 26 Apr 92

[Unattributed talk: "Let Us Open Breakthrough of National Salvation Through Another 19 April Uprising"]

[Text] Our masses have greeted the 32d anniversary of the 19 April popular uprising under the situation in which the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democracy constantly are being waged. Greeting this historic day, our hot-blooded young students and masses from all walks of life recall the day of the 19 April popular uprising with deep emotion and renew their new fighting spirit and firm determination to blow a stronger anti-U.S. and antifascist wind for national salvation, drawing on the lesson of that day.

The 19 April popular uprising was an explosion of the masses' pent-up resentment and indignation. It was also an anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance for national salvation, in which millions of the popular masses from all walks of life participated. The 19 April uprising which dealt serious blows to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and overthrew Syngman Rhee's dictatorial regime through a nationwide resistance was indeed a heroic resistance which fully demonstrated to the world the effusive and indomitable national will and independent mettle of our masses not to tolerate aggression and fascism.

However, the painful outcries of the 19 April fighters and the fruit attained with their blood mercilessly were trampled underfoot by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. Even today, 32 years later, U.S. forces still are entrenched in this land, and the whirlwind of the fascists' dragger is blowing.

The righteous 19 April popular uprising and the situation that developed thereafter show that we cannot achieve the independence, democracy, and reunification that the 19 April fighters so desired unless we end the U.S. imperialists' aggression and interference in this land and thoroughly smash their stooges.

The reality in which the colonial fascist rule is rampant urgently demands that we open a breakthrough of national salvation through another all-popular masses' resistance. As the historic lesson of the 19 April uprising and the situation which developed thereafter showed, a genuine democratic society cannot be built as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors continue to stay in this land.

Although a dictator was overthrown by the nationwide struggle of the masses, another dictator took office on the strength of the interference by the United States and its behind-the-scenes manipulation.

When we do not completely root up a tree but cut off only its branches, the tree will grow again. Likewise, if the U.S. imperialist aggressors are left as they are, neither independence and democratization of South Korean society nor national reunification can be achieved.

There is no reason or justification whatsoever for the United States to occupy this land, to act as the master, and to assume a haughty attitude. At a time when the era of the cold war has ended and an Agreement of Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South and a Joint Declaration on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula have been adopted and effectuated there is no need or excuse whatsoever for the U.S. forces to continue to stay in

South Korea, and there is no reason for U.S. military bases to be maintained there.

Nevertheless, the United States continues to keep its troops in South Korea and freely interferes in domestic affairs.

We should raise higher the fierce flames of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and expel the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are the very source of all the South Korean people's misfortune and pain.

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence is the basic struggle goal to which we should firmly adhere at the present time. Only when we drive out the U.S. troops and reject U.S. interference, can we achieve the democratization of South Korean society and national reunification.

It is our masses' impending task of struggle—established during the reorganizing of the power structure—to establish a genuine democratic government by ending the military rule.

Through the struggle of the general elections held in March, our people made progress in realizing a political climate with a smaller ruling sphere and a larger opposition sphere by defeating the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], the fascist dictatorial forces.

Because of this, the military dictatorial forces are at a loss, and nationalist and democratic forces, as well as our people, are more solidly consolidating their will to establish without fail a democratic government. They are overflowing with a sense of confidence.

We should not be satisfied with achievements made in the general elections. As history proves, the ruling forces will never concede their vested rights to other people. There is a golden saying that the tree called freedom grows by (?swallowing) blood. We should obtain freedom and democracy through arduous, united struggle.

By continuously and fiercely waging the antidictatorship struggle for democracy, we should overthrow the military dictatorship without fail during the upcoming reorganization of the power structure and should establish with our own strength a genuine democratic government that will represent the popular will.

National reunification is a supreme national task. With effectuation of the North-South agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation, and Exchange and the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, a favorable phase has opened for national reunification.

However, domestic and foreign splittists, instead of sincerely implementing the North-South agreement and joint declaration—which they pledged to do before their fellow countrymen—are creating artificial obstacles to implementing the North-South agreement and joint declaration by harboring the ambition for reunification through victory over communists and reunification through absorption.

The rulers in South Korea, if they are even slightly interested in implementing the North-South agreement, should abolish the National Security Law, the basic stumbling block, and should release immediately the reunification figures who visited the North. They should suspend all military activities hostile to the North. However, they simply are adhering to vicious splittist maneuvers without showing any intention to do so.

Because of such maneuvers by the splittists at home and abroad, dark clouds still hang over the road of national reunification. Thus, accumulated trials and difficulties are laid on the road of national salvation struggle for independence, democracy and reunification, our masses' impending vital tasks.

It is a most urgent and acute task for our people at present to acnieve independence, democracy, and reunification by courageously overcoming various difficulties and trials.

As the experience of the 19 April uprising clearly shows, if our people rise as one, we can crush any strong enemy. Victory is on the side of our people who are fighting in firm unity. With such courage and spirit as cherished by the April fighters during the 19 April uprising, our people should widely open the road of national salvation struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification.

We should work off the revenge of the souls of the 19 April fighters, who have not been able to rest in peace, and should realize the unanimous desire of our fellow countrymen. This is a solemn declaration to our people and historic mission assigned to us on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the historic 19 April uprising.

All our people, unanimously rising as one, should open the road for national salvation by staging another 19 April uprising.

South Denounced for Blocking Student Contacts

SK2904061392 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] Pyongyang April 29 (KCNA)—The Korean Student Committee [KSC], the National Council of Student Representatives of South Korea (Chondaehyop) and the Association of Youth and Students Overseas released a joint statement Tuesday denouncing the South Korean authorities for having foiled the first Pyongyang working-level talks for the second August 15 grand reunification festival of youth and students in the North, South and overseas and the inauguration of the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification (Pomchonghaknyon).

Though the first working-level talks for "the second grand reunification festival of youth and students in the North, South and overseas for independence and peaceful reunification of the country and great national unity and the inaugural ceremony of Pomchonghaknyon" was to be held in Pyongyang on April 28, it

ended abortive because the No Tae-u "regime" blocked the independent contact between the KSC and Chondaehyop, the statement says, and continues:

When the hearts of all the fellow countrymen are afire with desire for reunification and their reunification movement has been invigorated nationwide as never before after the North-South agreement and the joint declaration on the denuclearization were adopted and effectuated, it is an act throwing a wet blanket over this and a challenge to the 70 million people eagerly desirous of reunification.

The suppression by the No "regime" fully shows that the "unified channel of dialogue" is not only part of the anti-dialogue, anti-reunification policy for monopolizing the reunification dialogue and barring the independent contact and dialogue between non-governmental organizations and civilians but also a crafty and harsh suppression to stifle the reunification movement of people of various social strata and the pro-reunification forces.

The statement further says:

The KSC, Chondaehyop and Korean youth and students overseas will never tolerate the anti-reunification criminal moves of the United States and the No "regime" to monopolize the reunification dialogue of the 70 million people and use it for a divisive purpose.

We will hold in mid-May abroad the first working-level talks which failed to be held this time and activate the struggle for national reunification through confederacy in this spirit.

Pomchonghaknyon, a proud flag of solidarity and unity, will solemnly proclaim its inauguration without fail in the vigorous struggle of youth and students in the North, South and overseas and courageously open a decisive phase of national reunification.

Kim Il-song Writes Poem for Kim Chong-il

SK3004031692 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0100 GMT 27 Apr 92

[Text of poem written by Kim Il-song for Kim Chong-il's 50th birthday, carried by NODONG SINMUN on 27 April]

[Text] Soaring above Mt. Paektu is Chongil Peak,

And the blue water in Sobaeksu meanders.

Already, 50 years have passed since the Bright Star was born, but all look up to him, a man equally distinguished as a soldier and a scholar, loyal and dutiful.

Unanimous is the mind of all admiring him,

And the thunderous shouts of "Hurrah!" shake the sky and earth hard.

16 February 1992
Kim Il-song

South Korea

South-North Military Subcommittee Meets 30 Apr

SK3004035792 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0300 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] The third meeting of the North-South Military Subcommittee was held at 1000 this morning in Tongilgak in the North Korean side's area of Panmunjom to discuss the formation of the South-North Joint Military Committee and the opening of direct telephone lines between the South and North.

At today's meeting, our side is reported to have proposed as in the first and second rounds of meetings the formation of a joint military committee and the opening of direct military telephone lines first and then to work out an annexed agreement containing practical measures.

Contrary to this, the North side is reported to have insisted that a comprehensive annexed agreement for the material covered by nonaggression be adopted first and then that a joint military committee be formed and then that the issue of opening direct telephone lines be discussed in the course of discussing the annexed agreement item by item.

Although the South and North have taken such different positions, today's third meeting is expected to produce a breakthrough, in one form or another, as the meeting is being held at a time when the deadline for the formation of a joint military committee, which is supposed to be formed within three months of the South-North agreement being put into effect, falls on 18 May and in particular when the seventh South-North high-level talks are scheduled for 5 May.

Fails To Reach Accord

SK3004102592 Seoul YONHAP in English 1003 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Seoul, April 30 (OANA-YONHAP)—South and North Korea could not reach any agreement at Thursday's Military Subcommittee meeting and postponed further discussion to the inter-Korean prime ministers' meeting next week, officials said.

South Korea insisted on first forming the Joint Military Committee by the promised May 19 deadline and adopt any necessary subsidiary agreements afterwards.

North Korea demanded that the subsidiary agreements be adopted first before discussing establishment of the committee.

The two sides had met for the third subcommittee meeting at the truce village of Panmunmjom but did not make any progress, the officials said.

Negotiations will continue during the seventh prime ministers' meeting opening here May 5-8, they said.

Seoul is pressing adoption of an agreement on establishment and operation of the military committee and insist that opening of telephone hotline between military authorities is a top priority.

It tabled another draft agreement at Thursday's talks to prevent armed clashes or surprise attacks. The draft proposes that the two sides allow aircrafts or vessels to land in each other's territory at times of emergencies and ensure safe return to the other side within 15 days.

It calls for allowing ships and planes to pass through each other's territory in case both sides agree to it, and opening of immediate negotiations at times of surprise attacks.

The draft urges both sides to take all steps necessary to prevent full-scale clash from accidental use of missiles or rockets.

North-South Differences Remain on Liaison Offices

SK2904131492 Seoul YONHAP in English 1302 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] Seoul, April 29 (OANA-YONHAP)—South and North Korea failed to narrow differences on the establishment of Panmunjom liaison offices and the adoption of an auxiliary reconciliation agreement during the first inter-Korean political subcommittee meeting at the truce village of Panmunjom Wednesday.

The two sides agreed only to make further efforts to continue producing a compromise on the pending issues through the bilateral political subcommittee chairmen's contact during the seventh inter- Korean high-level talks starting May 5 in Seoul.

South Korea proposed that the liaison offices be set up in the other party's territory within the Joint Security Area (JSA) of Panmunjom while Pyongyang insisted on establishing offices in their own domains of JSA.

Pyongyang was opposed to Seoul's proposals that the rooms for the reunion among dispersed family members, mail exchanges and the inter-Korean exchange information service should be set up as a subsidiary organization to liaison offices.

South and North Korea couldn't reach an agreement on the number of the subsidiary agreements, either.

The South laid down drafts of five subsidiary pacts including an agreement on the suspension of mutual vilification and slandering but North Korea demanded to adopt a single comprehensive agreement.

Importance of N-S Nuclear Inspections Stressed

SK2904135092 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 24 Apr 92 p 2

[Article by Pak Tu-sik from the "Reporter's Notebook" column]

[Text] When the recent North-South nuclear negotiations ended in a deadlock, I asked myself, "What is really behind North Korea's agreeing last year to accept the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization?" Less than four months since the declaration was accepted, its realization has gradually come to a standstill.

Clearly, North Korea's delaying tactics make it difficult to realize North-South mutual inspections in accordance with the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization. Whenever nuclear negotiations are held, North Korea repeatedly proposes "a nuclear-free zone," then repeals the offer at the last moment. This delaying tactic mocks our government officials, who were convinced North Korea had withdrawn its claim of a nuclear-free zone when it accepted the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization.

When the Joint Nuclear Control Commission agreement was adopted in March, North Korea repealed its claim that a separate agreement be adopted on the so-called "international nuclear threat." Recently, North Korea proposed a separate "implementation agreement" as a precondition for legislating inspection regulations. This proposal is another call for a nuclear-free zone. In addition, the North side put forward a "principle of removing doubt simultaneously" to counter our side's proposal that inspection be conducted on the basis of "mutual principle" between the North and South.

Basically, the North side claims it will accept inspection of Yongbyon nuclear facilities if it can inspect all U.S. bases as well as all nuclear facilities in Korea. As a result, the third round of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission held 21 April ended with no date set for the next round.

North Korea apparently realizes that it is responsible for delaying mutual inspections. To counter this, the North sternly denounced our side's delegates, referring to our officials through its media as "those with brazen faces who delay talks by putting forward difficult conditions."

The disparity within our government, however, seems to be a bigger problem. On 22 April, Yi Tong-pok, the South side's spokesman to the North-South high-level talks, said that "because mutual inspections are becoming impossible, we should focus on early nuclear inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]." On 23 April, Kong No-myong, the South side's chairman of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission, refuted Yi's statement, saying "this is not the government's official stand." Some think that to stop North Korea from developing nuclear weapons, it does not matter whether IAEA inspections or mutual inspections are conducted first. We should remember, however, that IAEA inspection is an "easy inspection to accept," because the IAEA inspects only those facilities reported by a country concerned.

For this reason, North Korea recently has emphasized accepting IAEA inspection. We should remember the denuclearization declaration represents the most successful case for "resolving the Korean peninsula's issues

between the parties concerned." The Sixth Republic claims its policy toward the North is based on this principle. The North and the South must inspect each other's nuclear facilities to build military confidence for the next negotiations on arms reduction. If mutual inspections are not conducted and the denuclearization declaration becomes a worthless piece of paper, I doubt our government will accept IAEA inspection as a start for improving North-South relations. It is time for our side's delegates to double their efforts.

North Ready To Give Nuclear Report to IAEA

SK2904143392 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1200 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] North Korea will hand in its first report on all nuclear materials to the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] Secretariat on or around 5 May. The report will include the three nuclear reactors at Yongbyon.

Trade Organization Analyzes North's Economy

SK3004094192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0501 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Seoul, April 30 (YONHAP)—North Korea's economy heavily depends on the textile, garment, metal and non-metal, machine tool and construction material industries, according to a book published by the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. Thursday.

A general guide book on North Korea, it says the communist country relies on the five industries for 43 percent of Net National Product (NNP) and over 85 percent of exports.

Food processing, metal processing and machinery manufacturing, textiles, metals and chemicals accounted for 59.4 percent of all industrial production in 1949, but industry has been restructured along communist lines since then.

In the 1980's, machinery & metal processing, textiles, metals, chemicals and construction materials emerged as core industrial sectors, producing 79.7 percent of total industrial production.

North Korea had made 170 joint-venture investments by the end of 1991, with the introduction of 130 foreign firms and overseas advancement of 40 local firms since it put the joint venture law into effect in 1984.

Seventy percent of joint-venture investments in North Korea came from the pro-Pyongyang Korean Residents' Association in Japan (Chochongnyon) and the rest from the Commonwealth of Independent States, China and East European countries.

Joint-venture investments centered on the service sector (40 percent), followed by light industry (25 percent) and agro-fisheries (15 percent), and most of the investments were below 1 million U.S. dollars, according to the book.

Ninety-nine percent of the companies are run by the state or by cooperative federations, and 1 percent are in the hands of farmers who sell some of their own products.

Koreans in Los Angeles Victimized in Riots

SK3004094792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0728 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Seoul, April 30 (YONHAP)—Koreans living in Los Angeles suffered serious property damage in riots that erupted Wednesday evening, but it is not known if any were injured, the South Korean Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

Consul-General Pak Chong-sang had reported that he had told consulate staff to stay home and had instructed Korean nationals to stay off the streets and avoid rioters, a ministry spokesman said.

Thousands of people took to the streets after a jury acquitted the four white policemen charged in the beating of a black motorist, Rodney King, on all counts but one.

Mayor Tom Bradley declared an emergency in the city.

Rioters had targetted Korean-owned businesses to protest the suspended sentence for Tu Sun-cha, a Korean store owner who shot a black girl, Pak said in his report.

The ministry had told diplomatic missions in California to set up safety network for Korean nationals, the spokesman said.

Some 440,000 Korean nationals live in and around Los Angeles.

ROK Elected to UN Organizations

SK3004043492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Seoul, April 30 (YONHAP)—South Korea was elected to the governing council of the U.N. Development Program (UNDP) and to three other bodies in a session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in New York on Wednesday, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

The three other bodies that Korea joined are the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, the Committee for Program and Coordination, and the Committee on Information.

"By joining the UNDP Governing Council, we can participate in the policy-making procedure and deliberations of the Tumen River project and other regional and national projects, and voice our opinions," a Ministry official said.

He said that North Korea had received more than 40 million U.S. dollars in support from the UNDP for the promotion of agricultural and industrial productivity and export expansion since 1979.

The official said South Korea was making efforts to become a governor of the ECOSOC and the International Civil Aviation Organization.

South Korea became a member of the United Nations in September last year. From the time of entry until February, Korea has been elected to the governing bodies of the International Atomic Energy Agency, World Tourism Organization, U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, International Maritime Organization and the U.N. Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Taiwan Concerned About Seoul-Beijing Ties

SK2904040692 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Apr 92 p 2

[By staff reporter Sin Hak-nim]

[Text] Taipei—The government of the Republic of China [ROC] strongly desires a maintenance of the status quo in relations between South Korea, ROC, and mainland China, expressing deep concern about early normalization of full diplomatic ties between Seoul and Beijing.

Ranking government officials and the legislative "Yuan" as well as scholars have paid keen interest in recent developments between Seoul and Beijing, especially outcome of Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok's meetings with Chinese leaders in Beijing two weeks ago.

Even the ruling Kuomintang party, which controls the legislative "Yuan," demanded the government to call its Ambassador in Seoul Charles Shu-chi King home to explain the state of the Seoul-Beijing ties.

"We are very, very concerned about what has been happening between Seoul and Beijing," said Dr. Tsay Chung-han, member of the legislature and chairman of the subcommittee on Russian affairs of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the parliament.

The Taipei government asserts that it would not be helpful for the South Korea government to seek early normalization of diplomatic ties with mainland China at the risk of its "traditional, friendly relationship" with the Republic of China.

The Taipei government is also making desperate efforts to prevent Seoul from switching diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Beijing at an early date.

A high-powered special delegation led by Tsiang Yien-si, secretary general to President Li Teng-hui, will visit Seoul May 6-9, carrying a message from the president.

Despite the absence of full diplomatic ties with Beijing, South Korea maintains substantial economic ties with it on the one hand, and close diplomatic ties with the Republic of China on the other, Chinese officials say.

"From the perspective of mainland China, it has close ties both with South and North Korea. Therefore, I don't think it desirable to seek a change in the status quo (in the relationship between South Korea and the two Chinas)," Foreign Minister Chien Frederick Fu told Korean reporters.

Referring to the establishment of full diplomatic ties between South Korea and the now-dissolved Soviet Union in 1990, and Seoul's admission to the United Nations last year, Foreign Minister Chien said that South Korea has made remarkable diplomatic achievements in its northern policy.

"In particular, South Korea was able to enter the United Nations without the normalization of ties with the People's Republic of China and it shares the tremendous markets in mainland China with other Western countries," said Chien, 57.

Asked if the Taipei government is willing to accept Seoul's "double diplomatic recognition" of two Chinas, Chien said that his government does not ask other countries to sever ties with Beijing before Taipei forms diplomatic relations with them.

During the past three years since 1989, Taipei has established full diplomatic ties with eight countries. Among them, only one country lacks diplomatic ties with Beijing, he said.

Members of the legislative "Yuan" and other government officials were more aggressively opposed to early normalization of ties between Seoul and Beijing. And their opposition to the establishment of diplomatic ties between Seoul and Beijing appeared to be based on economic reasons.

They strongly hinted that the current economic ties between Seoul and Taipei would be seriously damaged by the normalization of ties between Seoul and Beijing.

Albert T. H. Yeh, deputy director-general of the Government Information Office, said in a clear-cut manner, "The Korean government's bid to establish full diplomatic ties with mainland China is designed to seek its national interests. But as far as economic interests are concerned, South Korea has won almost all the economic benefits from the PRC it can despite the absence of full diplomatic ties with it." Following the exchange of trade offices in each other's capital, South Korea and mainland China signed a trade agreement late last year and negotiations for concluding other economic pacts are under way in parallel with the ever-growing trade.

Though two-way trade, which amounted to $5.7 billion last year, is expected to reach about $10 billion this year, South Korea records a trade deficit with China.

"Korea will find it difficult to win further economic gains from mainland China after normalizing ties with her," said the vice- ministerial level official.

PRC-ROK Ties Could Benefit Taiwan

SK3004025792 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Apr 92 p 2

[Second in a series of articles on ROK, Taiwanese relations by correspondent Sin Hak-nim: "Seoul-Beijing Normalization Good for Taipei in Long Run"]

[Text] Taipei—Government officials, politicians and businessmen here are taking seriously the envisioned establishment of full diplomatic ties between South Korea and mainland China, but a profes or-turned member of the Republic of China [ROC] National Assembly observed it might also bring about diplomatic opportunities for the government in the long term.

Dr. Lin Chiou-shan, member of the Central Committee of the ruling Kuomintang party and director of the Institute of Korean Studies at Chinese Cultural University, said in an interview with Korean reporters that he does not believe the climate is ripe for a setup of full diplomatic ties between Seoul and Beijing.

"As far as Seoul-Beijing ties are concerned, the ball is in mainland China's court. But it seems that the government of the People's Republic of China should take into consideration a couple of points before it decides to normalize relations with the Republic of Korea," Lin, a 56-year-old expert on Korean affairs, said in Korea.

He won both master's and doctorate degrees from Kyonghui University in Seoul and has taught at Chinese Cultural University for more than 14 years before he was elected to the National Assembly in 1986. He said he visited North Korea for five days by way of Beijing in February last year.

Lin will also be in Seoul early next month as a member of a special delegation led by Tsiang Yien-si, secretary general to President Li Teng-hui.

He said, "The establishment of full diplomatic relations between Seoul and Beijing would be a disservice for our country in the short term, but would bring about diplomatic opportunities in the long term."

First of all, he said, the establishment of relations between Seoul and Beijing will help accelerate economic reforms toward a market-oriented economy now under way on the mainland.

More Chinese people on the mainland will realize that South Korea and Taiwan, both based on free democracy and market-oriented economy, are more prosperous than North Korea and mainland China, thus forcing their government to adopt a free democracy.

Second, the People's Republic of China is expected to maintain diplomatic ties with communist North Korea after normalizing ties with South Korea. As a corollary, Beijing's "two-Korea policy" would likely deprive her of any cause in opposing foreign countries' moves to give diplomatic recognition to Taipei. The PRC has so far adhered to a "one China policy" in forming diplomatic ties with other countries and in its unification efforts. After being overpowered by mainland China in the international community in the early 1970s, the ROC government in Taiwan has full diplomatic ties with only 29 countries, including South Korea and South Africa, and operates liaison offices in some 80 counties.

"If and when ROC and PRC are admitted to international organizations, including the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), a change in relations between the "two Chinas" might take place," said Lin, reminding the fact that Taipei and Beijing joined the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) during its ministerial session in Seoul last November.

He went on, "In the past, governments of western countries such as Canada, Australia, Italy and France were reluctant to dispatch high-level officials to our country, but now they are not."

Third, the capitalist South might absorb the Stalinist North for reunification in the future as the gap in national power between the two increasingly widens. Mainland China would not want the communist North to remain further isolated and to collapse, he said.

Lin said, "Therefore, I think that it will be costly for South Korea to hastily seek normalization of ties with communist China as was the case with the Soviet Union."

"We have to believe the promise made by President No Tae-u that Korea would not give up an old friend for the sake of a new friend," he added.

Asia-Pacific Security Cooperation Plan Considered

SK3004025092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0141 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Seoul, April 30 (YONHAP)—The government is positively studying multilateral Asia-Pacific security cooperation among South and North Korea, the United States, Japan, China, Russia, Australia, Canada and New Zealand, South Korean officials said Thursday.

The officials said the new security formula was distinctive in that it embraced North Korea and the multilateral security idea promoted by Australia, Canada and New Zealand.

The United States had been rather passive about a new form of Asia-Pacific security cooperation, but Secretary of State James Baker called for a "two plus four" formula comprising South and North Korea and the four surrounding powers in November last year to resolve the issue of North Korea's nuclear development.

Baker again expressed positive interest in the multilateral security system in Asia-Pacific in a recent address in Chicago, suggesting a "strategic partnership" with Russia.

A South Korean official said it was inevitable that the government adapt the course of diplomacy to changes in the international political climate following the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

"The government is considering, as a mid- and long-term strategy, building a multilateral security system in Asia and the Pacific in cooperation with Australia, Canada and New Zealand and diminishing the influence of powerful countries in the region," the official said.

The official said inclusion of North Korea in the multilateral security system would be effective in restricting the scope of the North's activities.

"Such a system would, in the long run, also change the role of U.S. forces in Korea from war deterrence to a force maintaining regional order," he said.

South Korea's idea may be discussed at a five-nation policy consultation in Australia around September. The United States, Japan, Australia, Canada and South Korea will participate.

Legal Assistance Treaty Signed With Australia

SK3004093992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0611 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Seoul, April 30 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and Australia initialed a mutual legal assistance treaty in criminal matters Tuesday in Canberra, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

Yi Chang-ho, director-general of the ministry's Treaties Bureau, and Geoffrey Dabb, first assistant secretary to the Australian attorney general, initialed the pact, a spokesman said.

It requires that the two countries provide each other with cooperation in gathering evidence, locating witnesses, serving documents and carrying out searchs and seizures on each other's behalf in the process of carrying out an investigation or prosecuting a criminal case.

Korea is pushing for legal assistance treaties with the United States, Canada, Spain and Brazil as well.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Tanzania

SK3004015992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0151 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Seoul, April 30 (YONHAP)—South Korea established diplomatic relations with Tanzania on Thursday, the Foreign Ministry announced.

Korean Ambassador to Kenya No Won-chan and Tanzanian Vice Foreign Minister Mbapila signed a protocol on diplomatic ties on Feb. 21 in the Tanzanian capital of Dar es Salaam, acording to the Ministry.

Korea plans to open an embassy in Dar es Salaam this year and widen the scope of its economic cooperation since the African country has abundant with natural resources and is moving toward a market-oriented policy, the Ministry said.

South Korea now has diplomatic ties with 165 countries.

Economic Development Loans Given to Kenya, Poland

SK3004014392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0134 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Seoul, April 30 (YONHAP)—South Korea will grant Kenya and Poland won-denominated loans of 38.17 billion won (50 million U.S. dollars) and 19.94 billion won (14.4 million dollars), respectively.

The loans are the 14th and 15th from the Economic Development and Cooperation Fund (EDCF), formed in 1987 in an effort to help developing countries.

Poland will use the money for upgrading a telecommunications network and Kenya is to set up a technical training institute, according to a Finance Ministry official Thursday.

Korea has extended EDCF loans totaling 114.1 billion won (157.4 million dollars) to 13 countries, he said.

Members of Outlawed Sanomaeng League Arrested

SK3004014092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0109 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Seoul, April 30 (YONHAP)—The Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) has captured 39 members of the outlawed Socialist Workers' League (Sanomaeng) wanted for questioning under the National Security Law, a NSP spokesman said Wednesday.

League leader Paek Tae-ung, 28, and seven members of the league's Central Committee were arrested by NSP agents while meeting in Yangpyong, Kyonggi Province, early Wednesday.

In raids on other meeting places nationwide, NSP agents nabbed 31 more members of the underground organization.

Paek had been wanted on suspicion of forming an anti-state group, estimated to number 140 people from the labor circle and universities, with faceless poet Pak Ki-pyong since early 1989.

Paek served a one-year jail term in connection with the 1984 lynching of a man mistaken for an NSP agent at Seoul National University when he was chairman of the university's student council.

The NSP has, to date, arrested 116 people and booked 11 without physical detention in connection with the formation of the league, virtually destroying it because most of the Central Committee members are in custody, he said.

Government, Hyundai Said Seeking 'Truce'

SK2904032292 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Apr 92 pp 8,9

[By staff reporter Yi Kap-su]

[Text] Could the running confrontation between the government and Hyundai Group end in the foreseeable future?

Most analysts here say that there are apparent signs that a truce in the dispute between the government and the giant business conglomerate may be in the offing.

They view the May 25 [as published] Chongwadae meeting between President No and chairmen of the nation's largest five business groups as a key turning point in the relations between the government and Hyundai.

At a weekend luncheon with heads of the country's biggest conglomerates, No stressed that business activities must be separated from politics.

The president also told Hyundai Group chairman Chong Se-yong, "Just conduct your business well, and I will help you to the best of my ability."

Chong Se-yong, younger brother of Chong Chu-yong who recently launched the No. 2 opposition party, in turn apologized to the president for any troubles his brother's participation in politics might have caused the government.

The luncheon meeting, which was made at the request of the Federation of Korean Industries [FKI], was widely viewed as a clear sign that the government was easing its attack on Hyundai amid mounting concern over the effects the 10-month dispute might have on the overall Korean economy.

A senior FKI official said, "The confrontational atmosphere is changing as other conglomerates, which had initially hoped for windfalls from the dispute, are now calling for a truce."

He also said conglomerates, fearing possible adverse effects coming from the escalating confrontation, did not want the government to go too far in punishing Hyundai.

The Chongwadae meeting was realized after a series of contacts between Choe Chang-nak, vice chairman of the FKI, and Yi Chin-sol, senior presidential secretary for economic affairs, an official said on condition of anonymity.

Choe and Yi, who once closely worked together at the Economic Planning Board, agreed in principle to settle the dispute amicably on condition that Hyundai sincerely respects the president's will and the government's economic policy, he said.

In a related development, the Office of Bank Supervision recently said it would indefinitely postpone plans to sanction Hyundai Electronics Co., one of Hyundai's 43 subsidiaries.

The announcement was hailed by Hyundai, as a spokesman said the group expressed "thanks" to the government.

The government's placated move reflects its efforts to escape mounting criticism that it is singling out Hyundai for retaliation as group founder Chong Chu-yong is seeking to run in the next presidential election this fall following the rapid success of his newly launched Unification National Party [UNP], analysts say.

However, the government's conciliatory gesture might be changed from time to time according to responses from Hyundai Group and UNP leader Chong, they say.

Despite Hyundai chairman Chong Se-yong's apology to the president, the Securities Exchange Commission Monday launched a probe into seven group subsidiaries suspected of illegal securities transactions.

The move seems to be made as a politically motivated reprisal for Chong Chu-yong's UNP decision to move forward the date of its presidential nominating convention, regardless of the government's continual tough pressure.

Chong Chu-yong earlier declared his presidential candidacy, taking advantage of the government's vulnerable position that it could not let the Hyundai Group to bankrupt, given Hyundai's large role in the Korean economy.

Nobody can prospect the future development of the dispute between the government and Hyundai, but chances are high that the long- lasting confrontation may end before the economy is affected as both the government and business circles are trying to avoid an economical setback, analysts say.

* Poll Reveals Public Attitudes on Election

922C0131A Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 26 Mar 92 p 2

[By reporters Yi Chae-kwang and Cho Hyon-uk: "The Younger in Age and the Higher in Educational Background, the More of Them Find the Results 'Unexpected'"]

[Text] A CHUNGANG ILBO poll indicates that, to voters who cast their ballots in the just-held general election, the ignominious Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] defeat—which plunged the ruling party back into the status of a minority party in the National Assembly—was not a surprise, and that they are satisfied with the outcome, a fact bringing home to all the gravity of the public distrust in the DLP, which is deep and widespread.

More than half the eligible voters polled or 53.3 percent said that they are "satisfied" with the election results—9.5 percent "very satisfied" and 43.8 percent "generally satisfied." Only 17.0 percent answered that they are "dissatisfied"—13.9 percent "generally dissatisfied"; 3.1 percent "very dissatisfied".

The degree of satisfaction was found to vary little with the voter's sex, age, educational background or place of residence. With the parties they support, however, it varied to some extent.

By party allegiance, supporters of the Unification National Party [UNP] topped the list with 63.4 percent saying they are satisfied with the election results. They were followed by Democratic Party [DP] supporters at 58.5 percent.

Even with the DLP, nearly half its supporters or 48.7 percent expressed their satisfaction with the outcome, revealing their perception that although they support the party, they view the disastrous setback as a good thing for it.

With regard to the general election outcome, a majority of voters who participated or 55.1 poercent said that they "expected" it—13.5 percent "fully" and 41.6 percent "to some degree"—while a meager 30.2 percent answered that it was "unexpected"—24.6 percent "more or less" and 5.6 percent "very unexpected."

The younger in age and the higher in educational background they were, the more of them were found viewing the results as unexpected.

Of those who gave the "unexpected" answer, voters in their twenties accounted for a near half or 46.4 percent, those in their thirties 30.3 percent; the forties 24.35 percent, and the fifties 28.2 percent. This indicates that the older the more they anticipated what was coming.

By educational background, 34.6 percent of the "unexpected outcome" responses came from high school graduates, 34.6 percent from college students, and 33.2 percent from junior high school graduates or lower.

Despite the election results that reduced the DLP to a minority party, voters who cast their ballots are conspicuously optimistic about the future, seeing no particular cause for alarm for any potential chaos in the nation's political situation.

To the question "How do you think the political situation will turn in the future?" more than half the respondents or 59.8 percent answered that "some confusion can be expected but not to the extent of hurting stability. 13.8 percent said that the situation "will stabilize a great deal and take a desirable course."

This means that 73.6 percent of voters hold a positive view of the nation's political future. Those who answered that it "will be very chaotic" accounted for only 7.1 percent (19.3 percent answered that they do not know.)

As to the question of which party they voted for, the difference between the survey—excluding no-answers which accounted for 9.6 percent—and the actual vote gained by each party was only 2 percent; 39.9 percent said they voted for DLP candidates, 27.9 percent for DP, 17.1 percent for UNP, 3.5 percent for candidates of other parties, and 11.5 percent for the unaffiliated.

As for the voting trend for each party, the survey showed that the younger in age and the higher in educational background the voters were, the lower was their support for the DLP—and the higher the average for the DP and UNP, respectively.

Of those surveyed who said they had voted for DLP candidates, 27.5 percent were in their twenties, 38.0 percent in their thirties, 46.5 percent in their forties, and 45.5 percent in their fifties or higher, showing marked differences between age brackets.

Meanwhile, of the respondents who voted for DP candidates, 34.6 percent were in their twenties, 28.4 percent in their thirties, 22.6 percent in their forties, and 27.3 percent in their fifties or higher. The average was 27.9 percent. In the UNP's case, 20.9 percent were in their twenties, 17.6 percent in their thirties, 15.7 percent in their forties, and 15.3 percent in their fifties or higher. The average in this case was 17.1 percent.

A look at the voter support rates for each party based on the educational-background factor indicates that 49.1 percent of the respondents who voted for DLP candidates were junior high school graduates or lower, 37.4 percent high school graduates, and 32.6 percent college graduates or higher. Of those who said they had voted for DP candidates, 25.9 percent were junior high school graduates or lower, 27.6 percent high school graduates, and 30.8 percent college graduates or higher. In UNP's case, the rates were 9.2 percent, 19.2 percent, and 23.8 percent, respectively.

Those who said they had voted for candidates of the parties which they support rated 82.4 percent among DLP supporters, 75.4 percent among DP supporters, and 73.9 percent among UNP supporters. These figures indicate that approximately 20 percent of voters voted for candidates of a party other than the one they support.

Of the respondents saying they support no specific party, 35.9 percent voted for DLP candidates, 24.9 percent for DP candidates, and 18.1 percent for UNP candidates.

About the basis of their decision about candidates, 50.0 percent said that the candidates' qualifications and past records were the deciding factor.

They were followed by those who cited the political parties the candidates belonged to at 20.6 percent. Then came those who picked "other reasons" at 13.7 percent, and "campaign pledges" at 12.3 percent, and those citing private connections such as school or parochial ties at 3.7 percent.

The younger in age and the higher in educational background voters were, the more they cited the parties to which candidates belonged as the factor of their support.

Among those who voted for DLP candidates, voters citing their support of the DLP as the reason were of an extremely small number, accounting for 15.8 percent, while a markedly large number of them or 57.7 percent said they did so because they found the individual candidates' qualifications and past records excellent.

Of the respondents who voted for DP candidates, 33.7 percent cited their support of the DP as the reason, and 36.5 percent the qualifications and past records of the individual candidates. In the UNP's case, the rates were 23.2 percent and 49.7 percent, respectively.

Method Used in the Survey:

For this survey, 1,000 samples were drawn from the population of men and women age 20 or higher across the country, including Cheju Province, and they were telephone-interviewed on one day, 25 March.

In drawing the samples, the proportions of residents age 20 or higher and the rates of voter turnout were taken into account and 1,000 households were picked from the telephone directories at equal spaces. Then, a person was selected from each household, and in this process, it was so arranged that the samples consist of the same number of men and women. Those who did not take part in the election were excluded from the process.

Since the survey was done on members of households that have telephones, it seemingly is more or less inclined toward the middle- and upper-class opinion. The margin of error is plus or minus 3.1 percent to 95 percent reliability. **Responses to the Election Results (in %):**

Expected to some degree.....41.6
More or less unexpected.....24.6
I do not know.....14.7
Fully expected.....13.5
Very unexpected.....5.6

Votes for Parties (in %)

Voters	DLP	DP	UNP	Others	No Answers	Total
Men	39.2	29.1	16.2	3.1	12.5	50.6
Women	40.7	26.6	18.1	4.0	10.5	49.4
Age 20's	27.5	34.6	20.9	5.9	11.1	16.9
Age 30's	38.0	28.4	17.6	2.8	13.1	35.8
Age 40's	46.5	22.2	15.7	2.7	13.0	20.5
50's & over	45.5	27.3	15.3	3.7	8.3	26.8
Junior high graduates	49.1	25.9	9.2	3.1	12.6	32.6
High school graduates	37.4	27.6	19.2	3.4	12.4	42.2
College graduates	32.6	30.8	23.8	4.0	8.8	25.2
Total	39.9	27.9	17.1	3.5	11.5	100.0

Questions and Answers in the Survey (in %)

When did you pick your candidate?

The day of voting.....12.5
2, 3 days before voting.....25.5
A week before voting.....25.7
About last day of candidate registration.....33.8
"I do not know".....2.5

The reason you voted for the candidate?

Qualification and past record of the individual.....50.0
Candidate belonged to the party I support.....20.6
Private ties incl. school, blood, parochial.....3.7
Money, other gifts or entertainment received.....0.5
Campaign pledges.....11.3
Other reasons.....13.7
No answers.....0.2

Party affiliation of the candidate you voted for?

DLP.....36.1
DP.....25.2
UNP.....15.5
Others.....3.2
Unaffiliated.....10.4
No Answers.....9.6

How much are you satisfied with the election results?

Very much satisfied.....9.5
Generally satisfied.....43.8
Neither Satisfied nor unsatisfied.....28.6
Generally unsatisfied.....13.9
Very unsatisfied.....3.1
No answers.....1.1

How do you see the election results?

The results were fully expected.....13.5
They were expected to some degree.....41.6
Were more or less unexpected.....24.6
Very unexpected.....5.6
I do not know.....14.7

What do you think is the reason of the DLP defeat?

Price, export, other economic policy failure.....41.4
Factional infighting incl. over endorsement issues..14.7
Outside pressure on candidates, rumors on mil absentee votes.....6.6
Voters wary of a DLP landslide.....13.0
The UNP whirlwind.....3.7
Others.....5.7
I do not know.....14.9

How do you think the political situation will turn in the future?

Will stabilize a great deal and take a desirable course.....13.8
Some confusion expected but not to hurt stability..59.8
Will be very chaotic.....7.1
I do not know.....19.3

* Manufacturing Sector Suffers Labor Shortages

* Service Sector Numbers Grow

922C0125A Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 6 Mar 92 p 3

[Article by reporter Pak Yong-kyun: "Labor Shortage in Manufacturing Industry Expected To Continue"]

[Text] It was revealed that the continuous increase in the number of workers in the so-called third industry, including the construction and service sectors, accelerated the shortage in manpower in the manufacturing industries.

The number of new workers in the service sectors, in particular, substantially outnumbered that of new workers in the industry in general. This has been interpreted as a shift in manpower from the manufacturing to the service industry.

According to the study on the population movement in industries during 1991, reported on 5 March by the Economic Planning Board, the ratio of workers in the service sectors, including the construction businesses, is 56.4 percent in 1991, which is two points higher than the 54.4 percent in 1990.

The total number of workers in 1991 was 18,576,000, an increase of 540,000 compared to the 1990 figure, or a 3 percent increase. Among these workers, the increase of 652,000 was in the third industry such as the construction and service industries. The increase in the employment capacity of the third industry is larger than the total number of new employment. Depite the government's effort to revitalize the manufacturing industry, the overgrowth in the third industry has been continuing since 1990.

The trend of employment in different sectors are as follows: a reduction of 189,000 workers in the farming and fishing industries; an increase of 89,000 in the manufacturing industry; and an increase of 652,000 in the construction and service industries.

Accordingly, among the total number of workers, those in the manufacturing industry amount to only 26.6 percent, a continuous decrease during the last three years from the highest of 27.7 percent in 1988.

On the other hand, the ratio of workers in the construction and service industries rose to 56.4 percent compared to the 54.4 percent in 1990.

The number of workers, especially in the manufacturing industries, rose by 5.5 percent during the first quarter of 1990 compared to the same period in 1989; and the rate of increase started to fall from the second quarter and ended in a net decrease in the last quarter.

The break-away from the manufacturing industry is expected to be even more accelerated this year mainly because of the general election, which will demand a lot of manpower for the election campaign.

The number of workers in the manufacturing industries are being noticeably reduced in Pusan and Taegu, where labor-intensive industries such as textile and shoe manufacturing are concentrated.

In the case of Pusan, the number of manufacturing workers started to decrease since the second quarter of 1990, mainly because of the depressed shoe industry. In Taegu, it was shown that the unemplyment rate of women increased by 0.6 percent in the textile industry, and the new workers in other manufacturing areas also started to decrease since the third quarter.

On the other hand, the unemployment rate has been substantially reduced in the Seoul and Kyonggi areas, where the number of new workers in construction increased substantially because of the construction of new cities.

It was revealed that the number of new construction workers has increased by 88,000 solely in the Seoul and Kyonggi areas, due to the construction of new cities. The change in the employment structure according to industries reflects the relatively high growth of the third industry, compared to the diminishing first industry and the stagnant second industry.

It is also pointed out that a substantial portion of workers in the service industry and some of the workers in the manufacturing industry have been absorbed into the entertainment businesses, that has accelerated the shortage of manpower.

Furthermore, during January of 1992, about 110,000 workers in the manufacturing industry changed their jobs to nonmanufacturing businesses. A severe shortage of manpower in the manufacturing industry is expected before the general election.

Despite the shortage in manpower in the small and medium-size manufacturing companies, the unemployment rate of young workers between the ages of 15 and 29 is increasing. This is a result of the trend of young workers to avoid working in the manufacturing industry. This trend has been pointed out as one of the problems of manpower distribution.

The unemployment rate of college graduates, including two-year vocational colleges, is relatively higher than that of high school graduates (3.2 percent) and middle school and under (1.1 percent). This trend is continuing and there are no signs of improvement.

It is revealed that the unemployment rate of college graduates was reduced by 0.8 percent from the 4.4 percent in 1990, mainly due to the increase in the number of two-year vocational college graduates, whose employment rate is relatively higher than four-year college graduates.

The government is preparing an overall plan to convert some of the workers in the service industry to the manufacturing sectors in order to improve the degrading employment structure and the imbalance of manpower distribution to different industrial sectors.

The government is also developing a plan to prevent the workers in the manufacturing industry from leaving to participate in election campaigns.

If the government really wants to fundamentally resolve the problem of manpower shortage in the manufacturing sectors and to improve the employment structure, it is time to put an extensive effort into developing a comprehensive plan that can induce the voluntary participation of workers in the manufacturing industries.

* All-Time Low in Unemployment

922C0125B Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
6 Mar 92 p 7

[Article by reporter Yu Chol-ki: "1991 Marks All-Time Low 2.3 Percent Unemployment Rate"]

[Text] Despite severe manpower shortages in the small and medium-sized manufacturing companies, the unemployment rate of youngsters between the ages of 15 and 19 is 9.3 percent, more than four times the overall unemployment rate of 2.3 percent. This indicates an increasing imbalance in manpower distribution. According to the study by the Bureau of Statistics reported on 5 March, the average number of workers during 1991 was 190,012,000 and the rate of participation in economic activities was 60.6 percent, an all-time record high. During the same period, the number of unemployed was 436,000 (2.3 percent unemployment rate), which was also a record low since 1963.

Despite the fact that the overall employment picture shows virtually full employment, the distribution of employment according to age shows severe fluctuation. The unemployment rate among 15 to 19 year old workers continuously increased from 8 percent in 1989 to 9.1 percent in 1990 and then to 9.3 percent in 1991. The unemployment rate among those in their twenties (20 to 29 years old) was 5.0 percent, which is more than twice the average 2.3 percent. On the other hand, the unemployment rate among those 30 to 59 years and 60 years of age and older remained at 1.1 and 0.3 percent, respectively.

Part of the reason for such a high unemployment rate among young workers in their teens and twenties was the increasing number of those who seek higher education, thus giving rise to the reduction in the the absolute number of job-seekers. According to the Bureau of Statistics, however, the major reason is the trend among young workers to avoid the so-called 3D's, difficult, dirty, and dangerous work.

Among the 436,000 who were unemployed during 1991, 59,000 were 15 to 19 years old, and 236,000 were 20 to 29. The unemployed in their teens and twenties amounted to 295,000, 67.7 percent of the total unemployed.

Among the total workers of 18,576,000, the number of waged workers was 11,287,000 (regular wagers of 9,464,000 and daily wagers of 1,822,000), 60.6 percent of the total workers; and 7,288,000 were non-waged workers (5,260,000 business owners and 2,029,000 non-paid family workers). The number of daily workers, who were paid on a daily basis, amounted to 9.8 percent, a decrease by 9,000 compared to 1990. This is the first time in history that the number of daily workers was below 10 percent. It is the result of a reduction in the number of daily workers by 53,000 due to the extended facility investment that reduced daily workers, and the increased labor union activities in manufacturing industries, despite the increase in the number of daily construction workers.

It is also to be noted that the number of business owners has been increased by 160,000 during the one year, mainly due to the increase in service businesses, despite the decrease in the number of farmers.

The employment trend according to sex varied somewhat. The unemployment rate of men decreased from 2.9 percent in 1990 to 2.5 percent in 1991 due to the expansion in construction and heavy and chemical industries, whereas that of women increased from 1.8 percent in 1990 to 2.0 percent in 1991, reflecting the weakening of the labor-intensive industry including shoes and electronic assembly.

Regionally, the Taegu area showed the highest unemployment rate of 3.5 percent among the cities, because of the concentration of light industries such as textile businesses, which are in severe recession. The unemployment rate in Seoul, where the employment condition has been bad during the past several years, was 3.3 percent, an average among the six largest cities.

According to the education level, the unemployment rate among college graduates was 3.6 percent, 3.2 percent among high school graduates, and 1.1 percent among middle school graduates and under. Due to the favorable employment opportunities of two-year vocational college graduates, the disparity among education levels became substantially reduced.

The employment structure according to industries in 1991 is as follows: 3,103,000 workers (16.7 percent) in agricultural and fishing industry, 5,005,000 workers (26.9 percent) in mining and manufacturing industry, and 10,468,000 workers (56.4 percent) in indirect capital and service areas. This structure is similar to the 1970's Japanese employment structure, that consisted of 16.5 percent in the agricultural and fishing industry, 27.4 percent in mining and manufacturing, and 56.1 percent in indirect capital and services.

Burma

Eleven More Political Prisoners Released

BK2904123592 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1150 GMT 29 Apr 92

[From the Program "News in Brief"]

[Text] Eleven persons, including Daw Cho Cho Kyaw Nyein, who was general secretary of the Union of Burma AFPFL [Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League] headquarters and chairman of the Union of Burma AFPFL youth headquarters, and U Soe Thein, alias Maung Maung Hla, a member of the National League for Democracy Panel of Chairmen, who had been convicted under existing laws, were released today.

Artillery Shelling of Karen Bases Continues

BK3004010592 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Apr 92 p A4

[Text] The Burmese Army continued on Tuesday night to lob heavy artillery shells onto anti-Rangoon ethnic Karen guerrilla bases despite its declaration earlier in the day of a military detente.

At the same time, the Karen National Union (KNU) expressed strong suspicions about Rangoon's announcement, saying it "never trusts the Burmese military," which has "tricked" them in the past.

In a sequence of unprecedented moves, a senior member of the ruling Burmese junta State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) announced on Tuesday evening that his forces would suspend their military operation against the Karen "in view of national unity and goodwill".

The announcement, signed by Maj Gen Maung Hla, who is commander of the military operation in Karen State, followed SLORC's earlier decisions to replace its leader, Gen Saw Maung, with Gen Than Shwe and to release political prisoners who it sees as posing no threat to state security.

The most surprising move is SLORC's decision to allow family visits to detained Aung San Suu Kyi, who has been under house arrest since July 1989 without official charges or trial. Suu Kyi, the strongest open critic of the Burmese military, helped found the National League for Democracy (NLD) which won a sweeping victory in the May 1990 general election.

In telephone interviews, KNU spokesman Dr Em Martha said the Burmese Army had all night long shelled defence lines around the Karen headquarters of Mannerplaw and on Kawmura, another Karen stronghold about 150 km to the south.

Although the shelling of Kawmura had ceased over the past three weeks, it was renewed early Tuesday morning and continued into the night, even after the broadcast of the detente, he said. In Mannerplaw, although the shelling was not heavy, it continued sporadically throughout the night, he said, adding that the artillery included 120-mm, 106-mm, 81-mm and 61-mm mortars.

The KNU, he said, cannot accept the discriminatory move, as the suspension of fighting against the Karen would mean intensified offensives against other of the Karen's ethnic comrades-in-arms such as the Kachin, Karenni and Mon.

"If the Burmese Army stopped fighting the Karen alone, they could then step up their offensives against the Kachin, Karenni, Mon and other ethnic groups who are our allies. If we stop (fighting), it will not be fair to our allies. It is our duty to continue to defend ourselves," Martha said.

He said the Karen had not detected any indication that the Burmese Army was withdrawing its troops from the frontline or outposts it has captured from the KNU. The halt of military operations, he added, should apply nationwide, to all armed ethnic dissidents, and not any particular group.

Meanwhile, a Kachin spokesman said on Tuesday night that the Burmese offensive against the 3rd Brigade of the Kachin Independece Army (KIA) was still under way, with no signs of easing.

He also cited reports of continuing Chinese convoys assisting the Burmese Army in transporting ammunition and food supplies via China to its operational base of Lweje in Kachin State. However, the Burmese forces normally moved directly from the Burmese town of Bhamo to Lweje, he said.

"On April 4, a total of 57 fully loaded trucks transported war materials and food supplies for the Burma Army through the Chinese towns of Wanting, Shweli and Janghong to Lweje," he said, adding that during that time Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng happened to be touring the Sino-Burmese border area around Shweli and Mangshi.

The Burmese operation, code-named Operation Brilliant Sun, was expected to last four months, and is aimed at wiping out the KIA and securing the border passages for the already booming cross-border trade, said the Kachin spokesman.

Both Karen and Kachin spokesmen shared the view that the SLORC's series of announcements had come as a surprise, but dismissed them as only designed to counter increasing international and domestic pressure without a sincere intention to transfer power to a civilian government.

Cambodia

Son Sann's 23 April Interview Reported

BK2904124392 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Unidentified station correspondent interview with Son Sann, chairman of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and member of the Supreme National Council, in Phnom Penh on 23 April—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] I am a representative of the Voice of the Khmer [VOK] radio. Greetings to His Excellency [H.E.] Son Sann, chairman of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] and member of the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC]. First of all, I would like to thank Your Excellency chairman for granting me this interview in Phnom Penh today.

Over the past few days, I learned that H.E. Butrus Butrus Ghali, UN secretary general, paid an official three-day visit to Phnom Penh and Cambodia. Would you please talk to compatriot VOK listeners about the benefits of this visit for the Cambodian nation and people.

[Son Sann] All of us received H.E. Butrus Butrus Ghali, UN secretary general, who paid an official three-day visit to Cambodia, from 18 to 20 April. This was very important. It can be considered as historic in Cambodian history. As soon as he arrived, he made a speech at the airport which was very important. In the evening, His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk hosted a reception for Butrus Butrus Ghali in the royal palace and made a speech in return which was also very important.

I would like to excerpt only two or three points from Butrus Ghali's speech for the information of compatriots. He stressed one particular point, saying that the United Nations is resolute in implementing the agreement all four Cambodian parties signed in Paris on 23 October 1991. He called for the full implementation of this agreement.

Secondly, H.E. Butrus Butrus Ghali called on the four Cambodian parties to abide by and implement the solution of the five major powers and in accordance with the agreement the four parties signed in Paris. He said this should be done by Cambodians; Cambodians have to work hard to achieve national reconciliation. Cambodians should be reconciled. On this point, I would like to remind compatriots that on the day I arrived in Cambodia, I also made an appeal, noting that our struggle over the past 10 years or so has ended because all of us in the four parties have signed the agreement in Paris on 23 October 1991. Thus, the struggle has ended. Now we have to start a new phase, that of national reconciliation. I would like to recall that I did make this statement.

Now Butrus Butrus Ghali, secretary general of the United Nations, the world's supreme body coming to help us, said the same thing. He asked all four Cambodian parties to strive for reconciliation. I have called on leaders of the four parties, including those on the Phnom Penh side, to clearly understand the necessity of national unity. All of us should take care against taking measures which intimidate and use force, because if we do this, it would not lead to unity but disunity and further rift. Our compatriots would then continue to suffer. It is national unity that enables Cambodia to enjoy durable peace and Cambodians to have peace. All parties, any party, should stop intimidating and stop using force against Cambodian compatriots to cause rift and prolong our Cambodian compatriots' suffering. This is my resolute request today.

Just for your information, I would like to mention a third point taken from the address of Butrus Butrus Ghali. He said peace in Cambodia is a major contributor to peace in all of Southeast Asia and a great and valuable contributor to world peace. This is the point compatriots in our four Cambodian parties should think about. Do not do anything affecting human rights and the agreement we signed in Paris on 23 October 1991. This is a third point from the address of H.E. Butrus Butrus Ghali.

Fourth, the UN secretary general appealed to the world to provide assistance to Cambodia worth $560 million to restore and rehabilitate Cambodia. Therefore, I called on our compatriots to think about this. We have signed documents accepting the Paris agreement. If we do not listen to the UN secretary general and act against this advice, we would be greatly responsible to the nation for the fact that our compatriots still do not have peace and continue to suffer from the use of force, intimidation, and threat. I would like to say further that Butrus Butrus Ghali and Akashi have firmly said that UNTAC [Transitional Authority in Cambodia] will no longer let us, the four parties, violate human rights. I would like to clearly inform you about this.

I would like to pass on a new piece of information to compatriots. UNTAC will soon open an office to protect human rights. This office will be opened in front of Tuol Tapung monastery. Compatriots, be informed about this. UNTAC, under Akashi's leadership, has received orders from Butrus Ghali and now has opened an office to protect human rights. Thus, compatriots who are victims of threat, intimidation, and maltreatment have the right to report to this office, the UNTAC office to protect human rights in front of Tuol Tapung monastery.

[Correspondent] Thank you Your Excellency chairman. After H.E. Butrus Butrus Ghali's departure, there was an SNC meeting on 20 April. Please talk about the results of this meeting.

[Son Sann] Thank you for asking this. That day the meeting was a long one and a lot was achieved. I cannot report the three to four hour-long meeting in a short period of time. I will excerpt major points for the information of compatriots.

In the afternoon of 20 April, HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk convened a meeting of the SNC in the Royal Palace. Much was discussed at the meeting, but I will talk only about the major points, namely H.E. Akashi's presentation of a note to the meeting on the right to set up associations. From what I remember, Akashi said that for those compatriots who want to set up associations—such as associations to protect human rights, or associations to assist workers in a ministry—this can be done.

Akashi said that those who want to set up an association can do so, building the association's foundation from a group of five persons who share the same objective. These five persons are free to set up a non-profit association without prior permission. For this purpose, the statute of this association should be adopted by two-thirds of the association's members. For example, five founding members and 24 members could meet to discuss the statute. If two-thirds of the members, or 16 of the 24 members present, adopt the statute, the statute would be valid. The statute should first state the association's location and address, as well as the goal of the association—such as the protection of human rights, or the protection of the rights of members who could be ministry officials. However, I have heard that compatriots mostly want associations to protect human rights. Thus, this goal should be stated clearly in the statute.

The statute should also state the number of members in the association's executive committee and how this committee is elected, as well as the number of members working in the association's office. There should at least be a chairman, a vice chairman, and a treasurer. The statute should clearly state how new members are to be accepted. It should also state the frequency of the meetings held by the association. In addition, the working procedures of the executive committee and the office should also be included. This association will simply inform the office of the SNC two days after the meeting to set up the association. Compatriots, please clearly remember my words.

According to Akashi, the information on the establishment of the association should be forwarded to the SNC Secretariat in the Royal Palace along with two copies of the association's statute. The SNC office will forward this statute to UNTAC and the local authority in the area the association is to be set up.

For example, an association to protect human rights has been set up in Phnom Penh. A meeting was held and a committee set up with a chairman, a vice president, and a treasurer, with all the things I mentioned earlier; two days after that, this information was forwarded to the SNC office in the royal palace. The SNC office will then forward a copy of the statute to UNTAC and another copy to the local authority for information only. If UNTAC and the SNC conclude that the statute is in accordance with public law, no action will take place. If the statute is not in accordance with international law, a reply will be given. If no reply is given, then we have done everything necessary.

Akashi also said that the association will have (?expenses) and a budget. This means money. Money can come from Cambodian or international public organizations as long as it is properly obtained. If international organizations, or NGO's—nongovernmental organizations—give us assistance, we can take it. If we receive such assistance, we should inform the SNC Secretariat, which will in turn inform UNTAC and the local authorities. Apart from this, we can open an account in a bank in which to keep the money. We can also use the money to pay permanent office staff.

There are other minor points which Akashi has already discussed. I will ask our front's bulletin to clearly disseminate information on how to set up associations. According to Akashi, there are 15 points. I will ask the KPNLF bulletin, which is issued every Saturday, to clearly inform compatriots about these 15 points. This is an important matter; that is why I talked at length about it.

At the 20 April meeting in the Royal Palace, I also talked about a number of other issues. I asked the SNC and UNTAC to meticulously check and control our eastern and central zones to prevent foreign troops and foreign nationals from illegally entering or leaving the areas. We have to be careful from now on about preventing people from entering Cambodia illegally and at will.

I also asked that a census be made of such illegal immigrants—for instance, of the Vietnamese. They should be counted. Those coming in illegally will be asked to leave. A census should also be made of non-Vietnamese immigrants. These foreign immigrants should not have the right to vote next year. We have to know the number of foreigners who have been naturalized as Cambodians after 1979. After (?1979), those who have been naturalized do not have legal rights because Vietnam committed aggression against Cambodians and the country at that time. Laws issued then were not Cambodian laws; they were Vietnamese laws. We cannot accept those laws as valid. We ought to draft new laws to ascertain which persons coming to our country are foreigners. This should be in conformity with international agreement.

For what purpose? This is in order that the relations between Cambodia and neighboring Vietnam be correct and that in the future we can be on friendly terms. To be frank, Cambodians and Vietnamese have not been on good terms for centuries. Since 1979, I have asked that Cambodians and Vietnamese cooperate to sort out this issue legally to gradually extinguish this fire, so that Cambodians and Vietnamese can look at one another in the eyes and live peacefully together and be friends. This is for the information of compatriots.

One more point: I would also like to specify that the SNC is the sole authority in Cambodia. Previously there was an administration of the tripartite resistance. Now we have the SNC, the sole source of power in Cambodia. Clearly speaking, there are no longer two authorities. We cannot recognize the administration in Phnom Penh. We

in the resistance have dissolved ours. The Phnom Penh side should be understanding of this.

The administration in Phnom Penh was set up by Vietnam; Vietnam is the aggressor using troops to occupy Cambodia and set up that administration. We cannot recognize this. Because if we recognize this, it is tantamount to recognizing that the Vietnamese aggressors' presence in Cambodia is legitimate. This is not legitimate; we fought for 13 years to liberate our Cambodia from the Vietnamese aggressors. Therefore, we cannot accept what Vietnam has set up.

Another point: the Phnom Penh sid has signed many agreements with Hanoi. There are two that (?violate laws.) One has allowed Vietnamese to freely enter Cambodia for 25 years. Compatriots: we cannot accept this. No one can accept such things. The Phnom Penh side also signed a new agreement on Cambodian land and maritime borders. This, too, we cannot accept because this represents a loss of territory and territorial integrity for Cambodia. Thus, compatriots, be informed. I would like Cambodian compatriots to be informed. There is no longer any administration apart from the SNC, which should be working with UNTAC until elections and the establishment of a new government. Currently, there is no other administration apart from the SNC and UNTAC. This is for the information of compatriots. I also talked about this at the meeting.

I also made a request to Khieu Samphan on the use of tractors, water pumps, and other equipment in the prospection for gems in Pailin day and night. This work makes water very dirty. Working this way, dirty water flows into the Sangke River, whose water is now troubled. In the future, what will become of the Sangke River? Furthermore, this is detrimental to the country's interests and those who used to work there in pit mining. Now after the use of machines day and night, dirty water gets into the Sangke River. Our resources will soon (?be depleted).

I have received a large number of protest notes from those who go to work there in pit mining. Sometimes they find gems, sometimes not, but in general these people find some. However, since machines were brought in, they can no longer work there. This is detrimental to Cambodian workers' interests. I therefore asked H.E. Khieu Samphan to look into this and prevent the use of machines. I was very happy because he immediately replied at the meeting that he agreed to let the SNC look into the whole situation: use of machinery, dirty water, and permission for Cambodian workers to resume work there. He also asked that the SNC look into activities affecting national interests throughout the entire country, such as logging, which should also be checked by the SNC.

[Correspondent] Thank you Your Excellency chairman. Before concluding, do you have anything else to pass on to the clergy and compatriot VOK listeners?

[Son Sann] Greetings to the revered clergy and beloved compatriots: The UN secretary general has visited our country and firmly stated the desire of the international community to help us in everything with hundreds of millions of dollars. He has asked Cambodians to unite and not to do anything which affects hunman rights and national unity. Everything should be done to unite the nation. Leaders of the four Cambodian parties have to listen to Butrus Butrus Ghali.

I therefore appeal that we defend our human rights and unite. I call on compatriots holding power to stop using power, stop using intimidation, and stop doing things which cause rift. All of us should unite so that there is peace and so that the nation survives with prosperity.

I rely on the clergy and all compatriots to dare to protest against those holding power. We pray to the angels that those holding power in Cambodia share the same understanding so that the nation has peace until the United Nations helps us to hold fair elections.

[Correspondent] I would like to thank Your Excellency Son Sann, KPNLF chairman and SNC member, for talking at length to the clergy and compatriot VOK listeners. Thank you.

[Son Sann] I would like to take leave of the clergy and compatriots and hope that you have grasped what I said and will have the courage to disseminate and understand the necessity to accept orders from the United Nations so that our nation has peace.

[Correspondent] Thank you.

Hun Sen Visits Khsach Kandal District 27 April

BK2904105392 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] Accompanied by a number of government officials, Mr. Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia [SOC] and his wife visited the people and Buddhist monks in Khsach Kandal District of Kandal Province on the morning of 27 April. The visit was also to assess the needs of villagers at some communes in the district.

During one and a half hours of discussion, Mr. Hun Sen said this was his fifth visit to the district to hand over aid to needy people and to assist in building public utilities. He underlined that the CPP and the SOC Government had received from a great many generous people's donations intended to help restore public structures damaged by the recent floods in the locality. And the Cambodian people and the SOC Government also plan to assist the district in rebuilding irrigation systems, road networks, bridges, school buildings, and monasteries and the villagers in digging wells and tackling their farm works devastated by floods in recent months.

On a national issue, Mr. Hun Sen said His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk's role is vitally important in resolving the Cambodian conflict to bring about peace and national reunification and reconstruction. Mr. Hun Sen added that after his return and clear grasp of the reality in Cambodia, HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk—in his capacity as the chairman of the Supreme National Council, who is to be steadfastly neutral—has rendered justice to the national reconstruction efforts displayed by the CPP, the SOC Government, and our Cambodian people, who continue to firmly implement his Sangkum Reas Niyum policy.

On the afternoon of 27 April, Chairman Hun Sen also met with core cadres and teachers from various communes in Khsach Kandal, Muk Kampul, and Lvea Em Districts at Khsach Kandal District's Sihanouk Reach Junior High School.

Discusses Rebuilding Area

BK3004014892 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] During his two-day stay in Khsach Kandal District [Kandal Province], Mr. Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia [SOC], on 28 April paid a visit to the people and Buddhist monks in Vihear Suor, (Prey Thom), and Roka Kumlung communes, which were affected by the recent floods, to assess the assistance the localities might need to rebuild temples, school buildings, roads, ponds, and [word indistinct].

The communes of Vihear Suor, (Prey Thom), and Roka Kumlung, located far away from the Mekong River, are facing water shortages during the summer and communications problems as well because the localities were hot battlefields during the 1970-75 war and were also subject to appalling devastation under the Pol Pot regime.

Speaking to the local authorities, villagers, and Buddhist monks at Vihear Suor Monastery, Mr. Hun Sen said this is his fifth visit to Khsach Kandal District and that he has helped build a number of public facilities, such as roads, the Preah Kanlong bridge, junior high schools, dispensaries, monasteries, and [words indistinct] to meet our people's needs in an appropriate manner. He also underlined that our Cambodia has entered a stage of peace and national reunification in which we should join forces to restore and rebuild the motherland systematically destroyed by the war lasting from 1970 until the Pol Pot regime. Mr. Hun Sen stressed that the CPP and the SOC Government are sincere in implementing the Paris 23 October 1991 accord and cooperating with the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia in maintaining social stability, thereby bringing about genuine peace for the people. He added that the CPP and the SOC Government will support the crusade conducted by His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk and always side with the people in national reconstruction.

Promotion of High-Ranking Officers Noted

BK2904121792 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Apr 92

[Text] According to a Cambodia-based VNA correspondent, the Council of State of the State of Cambodia recently made a decision to promote 45 high-ranking military officers to the rank of general.

On the same occasion, Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State signed a decision appointing General Ke Kimyan, first deputy minister of national defense, as head of the Political General Department of the Cambodian People's Army to replace General Bou Thang.

Prerequisites for Second Phase of Truce Noted

BK3004014692 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Unattributed commentary: "The Second-Phase of the Cease-Fire Can Only Proceed if Terms of the Paris Accord Have Been Basically Implemented Both Militarily and Politically"]

[Text] According to a joint decision by the Supreme National Council [SNC] and the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC], 1 June is the starting date for implementation of the second phase of the Paris accord's cease-fire. On this issue, the general public holds that the second phase of the cease-fire, which constitutes a permanent truce, can only proceed if the following key terms of the Paris accord have been basically implemented:

1. Land and naval forces of UNTAC and the four Cambodian parties must be deployed along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border;

2. There must be cantonment and 70 percent demobilization of the four Cambodian parties' armies; and

3. The SNC and UNTAC must play a full role as the unique legitimate source of authority in Cambodia during the transition. There is no other authority, including Vietnam's Phnom Penh authority and the resistance forces' national government, in the country.

The entire Cambodian nation and people are extremely pleased with the aforesaid decision and want to see the second phase of the cease-fire effectively executed. However, the cease-fire can only be adequately executed if key terms of the Paris accord have been simultaneously and significantly implemented.

Khmer Rouge Violations Reported to UNTAC

BK3004040292 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] In a report presented on 24 April to General John Sanderson, head of the military wing of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC], the Military Coordinating Commission of the Defense Ministry of the State of Cambodia [SOC] indicated truce violations committed by the Khmer Rouge [KR] in Kompong Thom Province. The report underlined that the Party of Democratic Kampuchea's elements, ignoring a solution formulated by UNTAC, continued to commit gross violations on the people's villages and the positions of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF].

As a matter of fact, they continued to plant a large number of mines about 25 km between Chi Aok and Rumchek on Route 12. So far, the route remains inoperative.

In addition, the KR continued to ship troops, artillery, and ammunition to the northeastern part of Kompong Thom Province [words indistinct] on the stretch between Chi Aok and O Po on Route 12 to Sandan and Prasat Sambo Districts. They also used ground troops backed by artillery barrages to unleash on 19 and 21 April two raids against the CPAF's positions at Meanchey commune in Sandan District and Ta Aok commune in Prasat Sambo District, causing loss of life to a number of villagers and damage to the latter's property. Moreover, the KR did not implement UNTAC's project to build a 15 km [words indistinct] from Route 12.

With regard to the KR's intransigence, UNTAC is requested to take the most appropriate and effective steps to resolve the situation in Kompong Thom Province according to UNTAC's plan, including necessary measures to achieve the following major issues:

1. The KR should end their activities breaching the cease-fire, such as sending reinforcements to carry out raids, shelling, planting mines, plundering the people, and so on;

2. The KR should remove their troops and armaments from the positions they have previously seized from the CPAF under strict verification from UNTAC; and

3. Route 12 should be opened as soon as possible to allow the people to begin their travel, and especially for supplies to be channeled to the inhabitants of Preah Vihear Province.

UNTAC Denounces Human Rights Violations

BK2804055792 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Apr 92

[Text] On 21 April, the human rights sector of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] issued an announcement denouncing the Vietnamese-installed regime in Phnom Penh for using force to suppress the people who were demonstrating in a village near Phnom Penh to demand return of their land, killing or wounding a number of them.

Mr. (?McNamara), head of the UNTAC human rights section, said that the use of arms to suppress the people's ordinary demonstration constituted an outright human rights violation.

Everyone in the world has been well aware that although the Paris agreement has been signed, the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh faction have not been afraid to violate human rights in Cambodia.

Such events as assassination attempts, [words indistinct], intimidation, and threats against politicians and people in general have taken place continuously. Brute forces have barbarously and openly shot at the ordinary people who only held ordinary demonstrations to demand the return of their land.

As a matter of fact, the Cambodian people have suffered all kinds of misery at the hands of the Vietnamese aggressors who have occupied Cambodia for over 13 years now.

After signing the Paris agreement, the Cambodian people believed that under the clauses defined in this agreement, their fundamental rights would have been guaranteed. But until now, there has been no neutral political atmosphere nor security at all for the Cambodian people to exercise their fundamental rights in line with the Paris agreement.

For this reason, the UNTAC and the Supreme National Council [SNC] must be responsible for this and take concrete measures to ensure a neutral political atmosphere and security in Phnom Penh and elsewhere throughout Cambodia. These concrete measures are:

The UNTAC and SNC should exercise their rights defined in the agreement to be responsible for and run all affairs in Cambodia. They should not let the Vietnamese and the Vietnamese-installed regime lord over Cambodia.

Khmer Rouge Says SRV Troops Still Present

BK3004032892 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Unattributed commentary: "A Lotus Leaf Can Never Conceal an Elephant"]

[Text] The Phnom Penh side on 25 April denied the presence of Vietnamese forces in Cambodia. The Cambodian people have no desire to argue with the Phnom Penh side and the Vietnamese aggressors. However, they wish to account for the true nature of the statement made

by the Phnom Penh side and the Vietnamese invaders and the real situation of the Vietnamese aggressor forces in Cambodia.

As a matter of fact, over 30,000 Vietnamese presently command and control the Phnom Penh side from top to bottom. They occupy both military and civilian positions and are involved in fighting on the battlefield as well. This is not even to mention the over one million Vietnamese settlers across Cambodia. The true meaning of the Vietnamese statement is for the purpose of:

1. Fooling some people when the Cambodian people and the people of the world are promoting correct implementation of all the terms of the Paris 23 October 1991 accord, especially the two key terms on:

a. The complete withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia under the verification and control of the UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia] and SNC [Supreme National Council]; and

b. Complete dissolution of the four Cambodian parties' armies to prevent the Vietnamese aggressors from further concealing their forces in Cambodia.

2. Turning the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia into a civil war. Anyway, the Cambodian nation and people themselves, who have suffered from the Vietnamese war of aggression for 14 years, unambiguously know the Vietnamese planted in their localities. As such, the Vietnamese aggressors can neither deny nor maneuver to conceal their activities in Cambodia; a lotus leaf can never cover up an elephant. However, if the Vietnamese aggressors want to save their reputation and rebuild Vietnam toward prosperity, they should consent to implement every term of the Paris accord. Specifically, they should withdraw all categories of their invading forces from Cambodia under the verification and control of the UNTAC and SNC, agree to dissolution of the four Cambodian parties' Armies, and stop conducting all manner of maneuvers to further conceal their forces in Cambodia.

Reportage on Additions to UN Peacekeeping Force

Additional French Troops Deployed

BK2804052292 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0427 GMT 28 Apr 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 28—France is to send an extra 1,000 peacekeeping troops to Cambodia, AFP quoted Defence Minister Pierre Joxe as saying Monday.

The extra infantry battalion, half of them volunteers for the job, will bring the French contingent to almost 1,300. The Defence Ministry in Paris said they should be in place by early June.

The new deployment was in response to a request by the United Nations, Joxe said during a visit to an airbase in Orange, France.

A battalion comprising 870 infantrymen would be deployed "between Phnom Penh and the (Cambodian) coast", Joxe said.

Ministry sources in Paris said a further 80 paramilitary police would be sent on military and civilian police missions, while 47 addition military observers [as received] would be deployed to supervise the cease-fire in the civil war-torn Southeast Asian country.

The French troops, who will be equipped with "more than 300 vehicles of all kinds," will be sent out for an initial tour of duty of six months before being replaced.

Chinese Army Engineers Arrive

BK2804053692 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Apr 92

[Text] On 24 April, 370 Chinese Army engineers arrived to join the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cambodia's Kompong Som Port.

Fu Xuezhang, Chinese envoy to Cambodia's Supreme National Council, went to Kompong Som to personally welcome their arrival.

Indonesia

Suharto, Cheney Regional Security Meeting Noted

BK2904095992 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] President Suharto received a courtesy visit from U.S. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney at Bina Graha Presidential Office in Jakarta today. Accompanying Cheney was Benny Murdani, Defence and Security Minister, and John Monjo, U.S. ambassador to Indonesia.

Following the meeting, Secretary Dick Cheney told newsmen that his reason for visiting the Asia-Pacific is to convince friendly countries, in Southeast Asia particularly, that the United States feels committed to maintaining stability and peace in the region. He said that Indonesia has a vital role in handling defense and security problems in the Southeast Asian region.

In his meeting with President Suharto, the U.S. Defense Secretary expressed appreciation for President Suharto's willingness to contribute to efforts in seeking a peace settlement in Cambodia. Touching on the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] summit, Secretary Cheney said that Indonesia, as the chairman of the NAM, has contributed significantly to the Southeast Asian region as well as the world.

Responding to newsmen, Dick Cheney said after the withdrawal of U.S. troops from military bases in the Philippines, the United States does not have any desire to set up a military base in other places. The U.S. guest will later meet Armed Forces Commander General Try Sutrisno and Foreign Minister Ali Alatas.

According to schedule. Dick Cheney is to proceed with his journey to Australia tomorrow.

Alatas Says Trade Preferred Over U.S. Bases

BK3004021892 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Indonesia believes the U.S. presence in the Asia-Pacific region should not necessarily be in the form of military bases, but should be in the form of economic and trade cooperation. The concept of international security should not be interpreted in a narrow way from the military and security point of view only.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas made these remarks after he met with U.S. Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney in Jakarta yesterday. Alatas added that international security is now often influenced by nonmilitary factors, such as economic, social, and ecological issues. It is hoped the U.S. presence in the Asia-Pacific region will focus more on economic and trade cooperation, capital investment, and technology transfer. Technological progress has also turned military bases into something obsolete because sophisticated technology has changed military strategy and tactics. Alatas also expressed his hope that the United States will pay attention to these new thoughts, perceptions, and approaches for further discussion and implementation.

Minister: No Oil Cut To Accommodate Kuwait

BK2904135892 Hong Kong AFP in English 0817 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] JAKARTA, April 29 (AFP)—Indonesia said here Wednesday it would not cut its oil production to take into account Kuwait's return to full form in the third quarter this year.

It was those members of the Organization of Oil Producing Countries [as received] that increased their production during and after the Gulf war that would have to decrease theirs now, said Minister of Mines and Energy Ginanjar Kartasasmita.

"OPEC members should take into account Kuwait's production as Indonesia will not seek to lower its crude output ceiling," Ginanjar told journalists after meeting President Suharto.

Ginanjar said Kuwait's present production was 800 barrels [as received] per day, or 700 barrels less than its quota.

Ginanjar said only three OPEC members—Indonesia, Qatar and Algeria—had not increased oil output following reductions by Iraq and Kuwait during and after Gulf war.

"Those who have to reduce the productions are the countries enjoying production increase," he said.

OPEC's output is estimated at 23.3 million barrels per day, as its members agreed in February to cut oil production from about 24.3 million bpd to help OPEC's efforts to prop up sagging world oil prices.

The minister said the most crucial matter at present in OPEC was to increase oil price.

"Price setting is the most difficult agenda in OPEC," he said, adding that OPEC members would hold a meeting on May 20 to set the price.

Dutch Minister Reiterates Wish To Visit

BK2804122592 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0806 GMT 28 Apr 92

[Text] The Hague, April 28 (OANA/ANTARA)—Dutch Foreign Affairs Minister Hans Van Den Broek has reiterated his wish to pay a visit to Indonesia and to hold talks with his Indonesian counterpart Ali Alatas.

The Dutch minister expressed his wish to have direct contacts with Alatas and other high ranking officials at a meeting with Indonesian Minister of Trade Arifin Siregar at the Dutch Foreign Affairs Ministry on Monday.

The Dutch foreign minster wishes to visit Indonesia but an exact date has not yet been fixed, Siregar told ANTARA after he held a one-hour talk with Broek.

Accompanied by Indonesian Ambassador to the Netherlands Professor Bintoro Jokroamijoyo, Siregar explained during the meeting that Indonesia is determined to maintain good relations with the Netherlands.

Indonesia will increase its bilateral relations and cooperation in other sectors except in the field of economic aid.

Broek gave positive response to the explanations, the minister said. Siregar brought a special message from President Suharto that Indonesia wishes to step up bilateral relations and cooperation, except economic aid.

The Dutch minister understood the steps taken by the Indonesian Government to enhance relations between the two countries, he added.

Siregar explained that the Dutch minister during the meeting expressed his wish to have special talks with Coordinating Minister for Economy, Finance and Industry Radius Prawiro.

Arifin Siregar is the first Indonesian high ranking official to visit the Netherlands after the Indonesian Government decided to refuse development aid from that country on March 25.

According to Arifin Siregar, the Dutch foreign minister also asked Indonesia to look forward to the future to seek forms of mutually beneficial cooperation that could foster the relations between the two states.

In an effort to maintain the good relations, the Netherlands will send Junior Minister for Economic and Foreign Affairs Ms Yvonne Van Rooy to Indonesia from April 29 to May 2 to hold a meeting with Siregar and other Indonesian ministers.

Besides to launch trade, tourism and investment promotions, Siregar's visit to the Netherlands on April 23-27 was also to assure the Dutch people that Indonesia would maintain its good relations with that country.

During the visit, Siregar met with Dutch Economic Minister J.E. Andriessen, Central Bank Governor W.F. Duisenberg, Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, Agriculture and Fishery Minister Piet Bukman and Hans Van Den Broek.

A Dutch Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Siregar and Broek stressed that the decision to terminate development aid should not hamper the two nations in enhancing their cooperation.

Trade Distribution Center Opened in Rotterdam

BK2804112392 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0732 GMT 28 Apr 92

[Text] Rotterdam, April 28 (ANTARA)—Trade Minister Dr. Arifin Siregar here Monday inaugurated the operation of the Indonesian Trade Distribution Center (ITDC) in the industrial zone of Rotterdam, the biggest port in West Europe.

Speaking at the opening of the center, the minister voiced hope that the center would serve the distribution and promotion of Indonesian products not only in the Netherlands but also in other European countries.

Attending the ceremony were among others Secretary General of the Trade Ministry Bakir Hasan, Head of the National Agency for Export Development (NAFED) Rudy Lengkong, Rotterdam Mayor Bram Peper as well as the Indonesian trade attache in West Europe.

Meanwhile, head of the ITDC Rotterdam project Kusumo A. Martorejo said that the ITDC which was built in April 1990 with an initial investment of 1.2 million U.S. dollars is now ready to serve as a distribution and trading house for Indonesian products to be sold in European markets.

The 2,500 square meter center was equipped with various facilities, including an office building, a storehouse and a showroom for displaying Indonesian export products.

The minister expressed the hope that the center would have an important role to promote and distribute the Indonesian export products to European countries.

There were many trade centers built by some Asian countries in the Rotterdam industrial zone, including Thailand, Taiwan, Singapore, South Korea and Hong Kong.

The minister further said that Indonesia would not use Rotterdam as the only gateway for promoting Indonesian products in Europe, but as the biggest port city in West Europe, Rotterdam has a significant role compared with the other ones in Europe.

Following the inauguration of the center, the minister was also present at the signing of distribution contract established by ITDC and 12 companies of Indonesian and European companies.

The Indonesian and European companies signed a trade contract totaling of 14.84 million U.S. dollars, said the minister.

Laos

Kaysone Meeting With PRC Leaders Reported

BK2904122592 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] Vientiane, April 29 (KPL)—Visiting Lao PDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic] President Kaysone Phomvihan on April 17 afternoon had an audience in Beijing with Chinese Presient Yang Shangkun who, during the audience, expressed satisfaction over growing relations between China and Laos after its normalisation, especially, since Kaysone Phomvihan's visit to China in October 1989, according to a news report from Beijing.

President Yang Shangkun said that the exchange of visits between Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng and Lao Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon was a landmark indicating that the relations between the two countries had entered a new growing stage. He also said the concluded Sino-Lao border treaty reflected the closeness between the two sides as well as the aspiration of both goverments and peoples to build the Sino-Lao border into a border of peace and friendship.

The Chinese president went on that the coexistence and contacts among Chinese and Lao people were beneficial not only to the improved mutual good will, but also to regional peace, stability, and development. He was convinced that President Kaysone Phomvihan's current visit to China would help promote a more developed and fruitful Sino-Lao relations.

On his part, President K. Phomvihan said that in face of the changing world situation, Laos and China, with time-honored relations, should often have exchanges of mutual experiences. He welcomed China's economic reform policy as well as its open-door policy to the outside world, saying that China took economic construction as central while keeping stability.

President K. Phomvihan told his Chinese counterpart about the ongoing renovation policy and the policy of liberalised economic relations with foreign countries, which have been conducted according to the actual conditions and reality of Laos.

Yesterday morning, President K. Phomvihan had a meeting with Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng. Both discussed and exchanged views on regional and international situations of mutual interest. They were pleased with developing bilateral relations and cooperation, which have extended to all areas.

PRC Defense Group Arrives, Holds Meeting

BK2804070092 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0430 GMT 28 Apr 92

[Text] Yesterday morning, a delegation of the Foreign Relations Department of the National Defense Ministry of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and a PRC delegation of the Foreign Affairs Department of the National Defense Ministry led by Major General Fu Jiaping, head of the Foreign Affairs Department, held an official meeting in Vientiane. Both sides discussed various issues on relations and cooperation in the immediate future and for the long term between the Lao and Chinese Armies. They particularly discussed ties between the two departments.

Colonel (Li Laizhen), military attache of the PRC to the LPDR, also attended the meeting.

The delegation of the Foreign Affairs Department of the PRC National Defense Ministry arrived in Vientiane on the afternoon of 26 April. It is scheduled to stay in Laos for four days at the invitation of the LPDR National Defense Ministry.

Nouhak Phoumsavan Visits Atsaphangthong Locals

BK2704162292 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 27 Apr 92

[Text] In mid-April, Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], visited and met with the local administration and residents of Atsaphangthong District in Savannklahet Provincee. The SPA chairman's visit is part of the efforts by our party and state to increase the people's confidence in the party leadership, and to express the party's and state's concern for the well-being of our people.

In the meantime, the SPA chairman also advised the district and grass-roots administrations and party members to act as good models for people by guiding and leading them to carry out national defense and public security maintenance work, and to vigorously build the economy. In addition, the SPA chairman also learned about the people's needs to engage in agricultural production in the coming monsoon season in a timely manner so as to acquire better productivity.

Philippines

Enrile: Ramos Martial Law's 'Chief Implementer'

HK3004010092 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] Senator Juan Ponce Enrile declared that Epifanio de los Santos Avenue's Strength-National Union of Christian Democrat standard bearer Fidel Ramos is responsible for compiling a list of persons to be arrested, and of facilities to be shut down when martial law was declared in 1972. At a news conference, Enrile admitted that he signed all the arrest warrants during that period, but this was done on the recommendation of Ramos, who he said was the chief implementer of martial law. Enrile added that Ramos was mainly responsible for the abuses which were committed, since he was chief of the Philippine Constabulary at the time. He said Ramos recommended that reformist [as heard] rifles be used when the military entered the Iglesia ni Kristo [Church of Christ] compound. Enrile said, at that time, Ramos was the only general who had a hotline to former President Ferdinand Marcos.

Ramos Camp Reacts to Accusation

HK3004054992 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0330 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] A spokesman for the Epifanio de los Santos' [EDSA] Strength-National Union of Christian Democrats has reacted to an accusation by Senator Juan Ponce Enrile that former Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos was the chief implementer of martial law. Rafael Alunan pointed out that Enrile had staged an ambush against himself in 1972 to justify martial law, and had admitted right after the EDSA revolt that he had cheated during the snap election so Marcos could beat Corazon Aquino.

Alunan pointed out that after the Aquino administration was installed, Enrile was involved in several of the rebel soldiers' military misadventures which sought to topple the government. He questioned Enrile's credibility, since it was common knowledge that Ramos was marginalized during his term as constabulary chief, and that Enrile, along with other of Marcos' men, were those who plotted to impose martial law. Besides Marcos, Alunan said, Enrile; Fabian Ver; and Generals Tomas Diaz, Alfredo Montoya, and Romeo Gatan, as well as Colonel Eduardo Cojuangco laid down plans for martial law.

Alunan said that Ramos' participation during the martial law period is known to have provided a moderating influence. Without that, he said the Marcos regime's suppression and abuses would have been much harsher.

Warning Against Polls' Becoming 'Religious War'

BK3004045692 Manila PNA in English 0343 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Manila April 30 (OANA/PNA)—Presidential candidate Fidel V. Ramos Wednesday warned against

attempts to turn the May 11 elections into a "religious war," saying such a move "will wreck this country morally and spiritually."

Ramos said he was not making "apologies for my church" (he is a Protestant) and pledged, if elected president, to become a "leader for all—be they Catholics, Protestants, or Muslims."

"Above and beyond our religious faith, we are all Filipino, driven to move this nation forward by a sense of nationhood, a sense of our history, and by our shared struggle to revive democracy," Ramos said in a statement.

He said that it is not religion but other "far more crucial issues" that must decide the campaign. He identified those issues as the "wrenching poverty of more than half of 63 million Filipinos, creating more jobs, providing better shelter, a decent livelihood, free medical care, and education" and the prompt and efficient delivery of basic services.

Ramos likened himself to slain U.S. President John F. Kennedy, a Catholic, who had declared that a "man must not lose his chance to become president on the day he was baptized" as he campaigned for president of a predominantly Protestant nation.

He said the coming election must not be decided on the basis of religion and quoted Kennedy, who in 1960 declared the presidency "is a great office that must neither be humbled by making it the instrument of any religious group nor tarnished by arbitrary [words indistinct] the members of any religious group."

Six Parties Named as Eligible for Elections

HK3004055592 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 1100 GMT 30 Apr 92

[By Vicky Robles]

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] has named the six major political parties for the coming polls. However, the official announcement still has to be made due to Commissioner Dario Rama's absence at last night's meeting.

Meanwhile, former first lady Imelda Romualdez Marcos' political party, the New Society Movement, was not included among the six parties named. The six major political parties recognized by Comelec are the Struggle of Filipino Democrats, the Liberal Party- Filipino Democratic Party-Nation's Strength, Epifanio de los Santos Avenue's Strength-National Union of Christian Democrats, Nacionalista Party, People's Reform Party, and the Nationalists People's Coalition.

According to Comelec Commissioner Remedios Fernando, the final selection was based on a party's national coverage, its number of candidates in the coming polls, its capability to field candidates to all positions available in the coming polls, its government platform, and its party history.

Possibility of Postelection Power Vacuum Denied

HK3004080192 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 30 Apr 92 p 11

[By Ramoncito P. dela Cruz]

[Text] Top military and defense leaders assured all regional and provincial commanders yesterday there will be no power vacuum as a result of a possible delay in the proclamation of winners in the coming elections.

The assurance was given amid reports that certain quarters, following observations their candidates seem to be on the losing end, will try to disrupt the vote canvassing process to delay the proclamation beyond the June 30 transition deadline. The ensuing power vacuum could then justify a "military takeover."

Even Cardinal Sin is reportedly concerned with such a scenario. Defense Secretary Renato de Villa had told the Catholic prelate, though, that "I don't see the possibility or the probability of a situation for a military takeover."

The detailed plan is reportedly embodied in "Oplan No Proc," [Operation Plan No Proclamation (of election winners)] a revised operation plan for "Oplan NOEL [Operation Plan No Election], which includes political assassinations, bombing of vital installations and military armories, freeing detained rebels, etc.

In an interview after a command conference held yesterday inside Camp Aguinaldo, Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) chief of staff Lisandro Abadia reported "the meeting was able to dispel speculations on the possibility of nonproclamation."

Impossible Plan

"We have clearly explained to the commanders that the plan is impossible, since everything is in place...The Comelec has plugged all the loopholes (of the canvassing procedures) that will assure the military and the people that there will be a proclamation," he told newsmen. He did not elaborate on the Comelec safeguards.

In addition to that, the meeting was also convened to assess the threats of both the leftist and rightist groups during election day. "And we were unanimous in our observance that we have convinced our countrymen that we are going to have an election which is relatively clean, relatively honest and relatively credible," he told newsmen.

No More Recruitments

After rearresting two army and two air force lieutenants for their alleged involvement in rightist recruitment activities, Gen. Abadia claimed no further recruitments have been monitored since then.

However, a senior intelligence officer hinted to newsmen there were still some other junior officers involved in similar activities being "observed" by the military intelligence community.

Sec. de Villa, in a separate interview, although insisting that "the military does not operate on the basis of suspicion," said such surveillance should be undertaken so they will not be caught unaware.

In a related development, the military also reported a 4.21% decline in the number of communist armed regulars for the first quarter of the year to 14,800 from 15,450 in end-1991.

The latest assessment on the communist threat was also revealed during the command conference.

The decline was "a result of an aggressive campaign by the AFP and the PNP [Philippine National Police] nationwide," a report said.

The report added the communists also suffered a 9.3% decline in the number of New People's Army-affected barangays to only 3,365 barangays nationwide from 3,710 barangays last December.

Cojuangco Denies Billion-Dollar Fortune Report

HK3004074992 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 30 Apr 92 pp 1, 6

[Text] The camp of Eduardo "Danding" Cojuangco Jr. yesterday described as a "canard" charges that he had amassed a fortune estimated at up to $1 billion from his monopoly of the coconut industry during the Marcos regime.

Gabriel Villareal, a Cojuangco spokesman, issued a statement in reaction to an exclusive story in the CHRONICLE based on two secret cables sent in 1984 to the State Department by then US Ambassador to Manila Michael Armacost.

The messages described the extent of the coconut monopoly in the Philippines and how Marcos cronies led by Cojuangco built it. The documents were recently declassified and are now in the national security archives in Washington D.C.

Villareal said the report appeared to be part of a disinformation campaign being waged by certain American officials to destroy Cojuangco's presidential bid.

He said that while he understood that Armacost was motivated by a desire to protect American interests here as opposed to Filipino interests in raising the monopoly issue against Cojuangco, the former envoy had no right to "misrepresent or distort issues" related to the coconut industry.

"It will be recalled that Mr Cojuangco smashed the decades-long stronghold of the giant (American) multinationals on the Philippine coconut industry," Villareal said.

He said that since 1935, Americans had controlled coconut exports until Cojuangco organized Philippine millers and processors so that they could sell to foreign buyers as a single entity. "Since then, Filipinos were able to fetch better prices for their coconut exports," Villareal said.

Villareal explained that U.S. multinationals adopted an illegal marketing tactic called monopsony in which a single buyer dictated the buying price for Philippine coconut and copra.

Villareal said that to get back at Cojuangco, the monopsony members filed an anti-trust suit against him with the support of the U.S. Government to destroy the strategically positioned marketing of the Filipino coconut oil millers.

"It has been a long time since multiationals controlled supply and the price of coconut oil," Villareal said. "It is about time Filipinos, like other Third World peoples, control the use of their indigenous and natural resources like coconuts."

Villareal also said that Cojuangco owned only one cement plant, with a market share of 8%, not three as alleged in the Armacost report.

He also denied that Cojuangco was in any way involved in the attempt on the life of Ambassador Emmanuel Pelaez.

Villareal added that Armacost was well-versed on the tactic of discrediting "nationalistic" political leaders in Latin American nations and other parts of the world.

Meanwhile, Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile denied ever having been a "partner" of Cojuangco in the coconut monpoly and at the same time dared accusers to file charges against him in court.

Asked for a reaction on the Chronicle report during a news conference, Enrile, the first chairman of the Philippine Coconut Authority, said: "I was never a partner of Danding Cojuangco."

"I was assigned by Marcos to chair the PCA [Philippine Coconut Authority], and my record (there) would show what I did," he explained.

"If there is any violation of the law, let anybody bring a case. I'm ready to face (them) in the courtroom," Enrile said.

Enrile is described in the Armacost cables as being a key figure in the coconut monopoly, along with Cojuangco, Rep. Ma. Clara Lobregat and Douglas Lu Ym [as published], executive vice president of the United Coconut Oil Mills (Unicom).

Former Military Chief Discounts Coup Reports

HK2904110692 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] Struggle of Filipino Democrats [LDP] senatorial candidate Rodolfo Biazon, who was also the former Armed Forces chief, has shrugged off reports of a coup attempt before the May polls. Biazon said this is merely part of a destabilization move being staged by the rebel soldiers. He added that rumors of an imminent coup attempt are closely related to the longstanding plan by the Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Soldiers of the

Filipino People-Young Officers Union to disrupt the coming election. General Biazon warned that a new coup attempt may succeed if the next government fails to resolve the poverty and injustice prevailing in the country. Here is part of General Biazon's statement:

[Begin Biazon recording in English] This rumor of a coup, I think, is part of a grand design that I discovered in 1990, which is that the ultrarightists have a plan for five years beginning in 1990 up to 1995. Unluckily for them, we were able to discover it, and we were able to dismantle much of their leadership structure, much [as heard] of their followers. [end recording]

Abadia on Planned Bombings of Malacanang, Camps

HK3004093992 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 30 Apr 92

[By Rodney Jaleco]

[Text] General Lisandro Abadia, Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] chief, said that bombings of Malacanang Palace, Camp Crame and Camp Aguinaldo have been planned to spark the launching of a new coup attempt. He said the bombings, which would be carried out by using newly bought OD-10 Bronco and MG-520 helicopter gunships, would be followed by ground troops attacks on communication facilities and fuel depots in Metro Manila using mortars and recoilless rifles. According to Abadia, the rebels merely plan to sow trouble and not to launch a coup to grab power before the election. Abadia added that the rebels have not convinced anyone to carry out the bombings.

It was reported that two pilots, identified as Lieutenant Joey Zarosa and Orlando Cabaligkan, have been arrested after the AFP Counterintelligence Command received reports that these pilots have already been recruited by the Reform the Armed Forces Movement to support their plan. The AFP chief has appealed to the rebel soldiers to abandon their plan to launch a coup or any destabilization move, and to respect the will of the people manifested in the coming polls.

Army Chief Abadia Says Rebel Strength Reduced

HK3004081392 Quezon City MALAYA in English 30 Apr 92 pp 1, 2

[By Jodeal Cadacio]

[Text] Gen. Lisandro Abadia, Armed Forces chief, yesterday ordered field commanders to sustain their offensive against the New People's Army [NPA] to prevent rebels from disrupting the elections.

Abadia said rebel strength has been cut down from a high of 25,000 in 1987 to 14,000, but the rebels should not be given an opportunity to consolidate their forces.

He said the number of rebel firearms and insurgency-affected barangays has also gone down because of the success of "Lambar-Bitag II" [Net-Trap II] the current counter-insurgency campaign.

On military rebels, Abadia said the Rebolusyonaryong Alyansang Makabansa [Revolutionary Nationalist Alliance] is not capable of launching a coup as its members are under continuous watch by intelligence units.

Abadia made the assessment in a command conference in Camp Aguinaldo attended by Elections Chairman Christian Monsod and Director General Cesar Nazareno of the Philippine National Police.

Abadia said that as of March 31:

—The number of Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] NPA armed regulars was down to 14,500, from a peak of 25,201 in 1987.

—CPP/NPA affected barangays were down to 3,365, from 8,049 in 1988.

Abadia said NPA activities have been significantly reduced in Northern Luzon, Southern Tagalog, Bicol, Davao, the whole of Visayas and North and South Cotabato in Mindanao.

Abadia added: "The frequency of AFP-NPA armed encounters is due to the fact that AFP elements are now intensifying their operations in areas considered as CPP-NPA stronghold or mass base."

He said operations are concentrated in the Cordilleras, Bataan, Nueva Ecija, and Surigao.

Two 'Top' Communist Rebels Killed in Bicol

HK3004071692 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 Apr 92 p 8

[By Jen. L. Jorvina]

[Text] Camp Canuto, Pili, Camarines Sur—Two New People's Army (NPA) rebels, one of them with a P70,000 [Philippine peso] price for his arrest dead or alive and suspected killer of former Bato town Mayor Cirilo Cariaga and his family, were killed in an encounter with government troops last Saturday in barangay Neighborhood, Bato, this province, the 201st Army Brigade headquarters reported yesterday.

The report said that several other rebels were wounded when the Army troopers raided a National Democratic Front safehouse which was used by the rebels as base for their extortion activities victimizing candidates in the May 11 elections.

Col. Victor A. Mayo, 201st Brigade commander, in a report to Brig. Cesar F. Fortuno, Southern Luzon Command (Solcom) chief, and Brig. Gen. Regino Lacson, 2nd Infantray Division (ID) commander, identified the fatalities as Dominador Cendon, alias "Ka [comrade] Lando," and a certain Ka Alan, both top members of the NPA group in the West Camarines Sur command.

Mayo said that Ka Lando was the former 2nd secretary of the defunct RSX and RSA [expansions unknown] skeletal force of the guerrilla front committee in this province. Ka Alan served as finance officer and radioman under Rolly Buena.

Mayo reported that Ka Lando became a regular member of the executive committee of the Bicol regional party committee, for [as published] hijacking of a San Miguel Brewery delivery van, a Pepsi-Cola van, the Ajinomota sales truck, and credited [as published] for the killing of former Bato town Mayor Cariaga, his son Federico, and brother Rodolfo, barangay Captain Juan "Pay" Abinal of barangay Manga, this town last year, and a septuagenarian.

He said that Ka Lando carries a P70,000 reward for his capture dead or alive.

Mayo said that elements of 2nd Infantry Battalion headed by Lt. Col. Emmanuel Jarcia, battalion commander, who staged the attack, recovered one .45 caliber pistol believed owned by former mayor Cariaga and a list of political candidates in this province.

The body of Ka Lando, Mayo said, was claimed by her sister.

Anti-Insurgency Force in Mindanao Increased

HK2904110792 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] The military has bolstered its forces in Mindanao in an effort to crush partisan secessionist groups which may launch violence during the election. Ron Bayani reports:

[Begin Bayani recording] Military officials who met with the Commission of Elections said that the additional troops will be used against insurgents like the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] and the Moro National Islamic Front.

Brigadier General Guillermo Ruiz of the Philippine Marines said three more battalions are to be deployed in Basilan, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi. The Philippine National Police in Maguindanao has requested the Armed Forces to send one more battalion to the province.

Ruiz said he has received reports that several secessionist group members are actively supporting some incumbent municipal officials, especially in Tawi-Tawi. He added that the military is also monitoring the activities of Muslim rebels, particularly the MNLF in Sulu, because it has the biggest number of commanders and members in the region. [end recording]

Thailand

Official on Probable U.S. Trade Retaliation

BK2804025392 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Apr 92 p B1

[Text] A senior Thai trade official said he "strongly believed" that Washington would not drop Thailand from a list of countries threatened with trade retaliation for inadequate intellectual property protection when the decision is announced today or tomorrow.

Kroekkrai Chiraphet, deputy permanent secretary of commerce who is in charge of international trade negotiations, said the removal of Thailand from the list would disrupt the negotiating process with the US on copyright law enforcement and patent protection.

"Washington would have to start the negotiation all over again in that instance. I don't think that's what it wants," he said.

The US Trade Representative Office (USTR) is expected to decide on Thailand's status as a trading partner today or tomorrow.

He added that USTR Ambassador Carla Hills will send her assistant to discuss with him outstanding bilateral trade disputes on May 7-8.

The official was not sure whether Rober Cassidy, assistant USTR, would focus on the progress made by the Thai Government with regards to intellectual property protection, notably copyrights and pharmaceutical patents, or whether he would try to press for more concessions to justify the removal of Thailand from being a priority foreign country should the USTR decide so later this month.

"Last April, the possibility that the US would include us in the priority foreign country list was 50:50, but this year, I am rather certain they will," he said.

The USTR review of trading partners to see whether they have trade policies and practices that may burden or restrict US commerce is done annually. Countries named as having unfair trade practices are threatened with retaliatory actions possibly in the forms of tariff increases, import quotas or complete import bans of popular export items.

Last year, Thailand along with China and India were listed as priority foreign countries. Disputes with China were settled after Beijing had agreed to improve its intellectual property protection regime, notably for copyrights and trademarks. The USTR has extended the deadline for India by a few months while formulating retaliatory options.

Two main problems remain with Thailand despite continued negotiations in the during the Anan government [as published] which resulted in Washington terminating the investigation into copyright infringements in Thailand.

But it was not satisfied with the protection here so far, saying that judicial procedures were slow and ineffective to deter piracy.

More pressing is the question of pharmaceutical patent protection. Washington made it clear in an announcement last month that it would resume negotiations with the Thai Government after last month's general election despite the passage of a revised patent law in late February to protect new drugs.

The US wanted Thailand to narrow the conditions in which the government can force patent holders to licence its rights. It also demanded that the patent protection be extended to drugs not yet marketed in Thailand. Moreover, the creation of a price review board by the new patent law should be abolished.

"We will know when the USTR assistant arrives what they want now. I don't know if there will be new demands," the official said, adding confidently that he was well-equipped to handle the task.

He admitted that judicial procedures may take up time, but he also said that the Thai Government has tried relentlessly to improve the system so that owners of intellectual property rights will be adequately and effectively protected.

Kroekkrai said he has already briefed the newly-appointed commerce minister, Anuwat Watthanapongsiri, on the situation. "It is now up to the government to decide on the country's stand on this issue," he added.

Foreign Minister Elaborates on Bilateral Ties

With U.S., Laos

BK3004002592 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Apr 92 p 6

[Text] Foreign Minister Pongphon Adireksan hopes to clear up "misunderstandings" with Laos over the high transport rates charged that country in the past by the Express Transport Organisation [ETO].

Mr Pongphon served as director-general of the state company for five years prior to retiring to contest the March election.

"I intend to successfully clear this misunderstanding for the benefit of Laos," he said.

"This is not driven by revenge. I never had a chance to present my side of the story in the past."

Mr Pongphong said he wanted to visit Laos and set the story straight after Vientiane authorities published a textbook for schoolchildren accusing the ETO of taking advantage of Laos.

The ETO monopolised the transport of goods to and from Laos until the Anan Panyarachun administration allowed competition following complaints from Vientiane that it was being overcharged.

Laotian authorities say it is now paying 20 percent less in transport charges since switching from the ETO to TL Enterprise.

Mr Pongphon said the ETO "naturally" wanted the contract back, and the present government would review the decision to suspend it as it was in the "national interest".

He said the rate charged by the ETO had fallen from $70-100 per ton to $35 a ton while he headed the company.

Mr Pongphon said he was well aware of the Laotian complaints about ETO rates, but he had never had the chance to present his side to the Laotian authorities.

He said this was why the matter would top his list of priorities during his visit to Laos in his capacity as foreign minister.

Thailand places equal emphasis on its relations with all its immediate neighbours—Burma, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and Malaysia.

Mr Pongphon said the new Burmese leadership appeared more flexible and Thailand would advance its policy objectives through continuing its constructive engagement with that country.

"With Burma, it takes time. The dust has not settled domestically so we have to wait and see what will emerge."

The previous administration did much to improve relations with Vietnam, and Mr Pongphon said he now wanted a settlement on the question of territorial waters.

Vietnam needs to explain its 200-mile special economic zone to avoid the problem of Thai fishermen being arrested for trespassing in Vietnamese waters.

Looking further afield, he said ASEAN needed to remain united in the new world order and play a greater role now that world trade was tending to be regionalised into blocs.

Mr Pongphon said the Foreign Ministry agreed with the principle of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) and would carry out its part in seeing AFTA materialise.

The ASEAN Orient Express, linking Singapore and Bangkok, and possible China [as published], will be instrumental in boosting regional contacts.

He also said Thailand regarded the United States as its main ally, and the two countries would be able to resolve their differences over trade and economic issues now straining ties.

Mr Pongphon is to meet tomorrow with US Ambassador David Lambertson to follow up on talks between the envoy and Prime Minister Suchinda Khraprayun earlier this week.

He said he would pursue the matter of Deputy Prime Ministe Narong Wongwan's suspected narcotics connections which led to him withdrawing his nomination for premier. He will inquire into the flow of information which led to Washington denying Mr Narong an entry visa.

"I don't think this constitutes interference in US domestic affairs as I am not going to ask the US to grant Mr Narong a visa within a day or two," he said.

The Foreign Minister said he was confident an investigation would benefit Mr Narong as he had previously been treated unfairly.

Mr Pongphon said Mr Narong was the best man to head the International Economic Relations Committee given his successful business record.

New areas to be emphasised by the Foreign Minister are Thailand's role in environmental conservation and increased protection for Thai citizens abroad.

He denied he was inexperienced for his new job, saying he had undergone intensive preparation and placed considerable importance on his position.

"I managed to turn the loss-ridden ETO into a profit-making entity even though I cannot drive a truck. Now I must prove to my critics that I can manage to succeed in my new capacity."

With Burma

BK3004011392 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Apr 92 p A2

[Text] Foreign Minister Pongphon Adireksan said yesterday Thailand would consider Manila's request for an ASEAN discussion on whether to call for the release of Burma's most popular opposition leader, Aung San Suu Kyi.

His comments came two days after Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus welcomed the Burmese junta's release of some political prisoners, saying it was the first step on the road to political liberalization.

Manglapus also suggested that ASEAN, which groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand, might in the next few days consider whether to call for the freeing of Aung San Suu Kyi, who won the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize.

Pongphon said he wanted more information on the meeting's agenda before deciding whether to attend.

Asked if Thailand will take an individual stance in calling for her freedom, the foreign minister said each country is pursuing its own foreign policy.

Thailand, he said, will have to move cautiously on its policy on Burma as the two nations share a common border.

The ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) surprised the world with its decision last week to free political prisoners who posed no threat to state security and to meet within two months with elected legislators and to later call a national convention to draft a constitution.

It has until yesterday released 38 political prisoners, including former prime minister U Nu and some close aides to Suu Kyi, who led the poll-winner National League for Democracy.

The SLORC later declared that it would allow family visits to Suu Kyi, who has been held incommunicado at her Rangoon home since July 1989.

Asked to comment on the Philippine move, Burmese Ambassador to Thailand U Nyunt Swe said Burma is always "ready to receive leaders of friendly countries to whom we will then explain the true situation in our country.... We are not going to follow any advice or suggestion from them. We are following our own declaration 1/90" which outlined post-election procedure.

U Nyunt Swe said Thailand and Burma shared the same foreign policy of non-interference in others' domestic affairs, and he believe the Thai Government will continue in the same direction.

When questioned if Suu Kyi would be included in the amnesty list, the Burmese envoy said "If the time comes, we will move systematically, according to the programme (laid out in declaration 1/90).... Just like it is the right time now to let Aung San Suu Kyi meet with her family.

"We will accept if her family applies for a visa to visit her. That's enough," he added.

However, the Burmese envoy said he had no information on whether Suu Kyi's British husband, Michael Aris, and their two sons, Alexander and Kim, had already gone to Rangoon.

On the Burmese Army's declared suspension of military operations against the ethnic Karen guerrillas, U Nyunt Swe said the announcement was made by Maj Gen Maung Hla, operation commander in Karen State, during a recent regional meeting with local commanders, and not by the SLORC.

"It is not an announcement by the government or the SLORC," he said.

He did not answer the question of whether that implied that SLORC did not recognize Maung Hla's announcement, as there were reports of continuing shelling after the declaration.

But he said the general was a member of the SLORC.

He also repeated the Burmese stance that if the armed ethnic groups wanted to stop fighting, then the SLORC stood ready to welcome them back.

"If the insurgents are sincere, we are ready to welcome them," he said.

The Burmese ambassador shrugged off strong doubts over the latest SLORC moves.

He said those who have suspicions "should wait and see."

Suchinda Meets ASEAN, U.S., Czech Officials

BK2804111392 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 27 Apr 92

[Text] Prime Minister General Suchinda Khraprayun received the ambassadors of five ASEAN countries, namely Brunei, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, and the Philippines, who paid a courtesy call on Gen. Suchinda to offer him congratulations on being appointed prime minister. The five ASEAN diplomats exchanged views with Gen. Suchinda on cooperation among ASEAN members. The prime minister stressed to them that Thailand gives priority to cooperation among ASEAN members. His government will pursue efforts to promote ties between Thailand and ASEAN.

The prime minister then received U.S. Ambassador to Thailand David Lambertson. The U.S. ambassador stressed, during the meeting, that the United States will promote close and smooth ties, especially economic and trade cooperation, with Thailand. The United States also pledged cooperation in settlement of the Cambodian problem.

The prime minister later welcomed the visiting delegation of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic led by Deputy Defense Minister Lieutenant General Karel Pezl. The Thai prime minister hoped that the current visit of the Czech and Slovak delegation will strengthen future relations and enhance cooperation between the two Armed Forces.

Suchinda Denies Ordering Opposition News Blackout

BK2804015992 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Apr 92 p A2

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Suchinda Khraprayun said yesterday he had never ordered TV stations not to report continuing campaigns against his rise to the top executive post.

Gen Suchinda told reporters inquiring about the current news blackout concerning anti-government activities to check with the army, which supervises two TV stations, and ministers in charge of the three other government-controlled stations.

"I can't speak on behalf of the military because I have resigned from the armed forces. You'd better ask those in the army who control TV stations," Suchinda said.

All the TV stations have virtually ignored activities of the Opposition, student activists, and academics who form a sizable resistance movement to Suchinda's rise to power. A recent anti-Suchinda rally at the Royal Plaza drew more than 50,000 people but failed to win TV publicity.

Suchinda said he did not know whether the news blackout was a policy of the TV stations.

"There has been no order orignating from me," he said.

When a reporter noted that his government controls TV Channels 3, 9, and 11, Suchinda said: "You should ask the ministers concerned."

Suchinda yesterday also declined comment on the Opposition's move to amend the Constitution to politically contain the military, saying the issue was a parliamentary affair.

"Parliament will decide, and I will accept whatever is the decision," Suchinda said.

The Opposition is seeking to constitutionally limit the military-dominated Senate's power, to make House of Representatives speaker serve concurrently as Parliament president, and reserve the premiership for elected MPs only.

The Constitution empowers the Senate to oust the government by joining the House in no-confidence vote against the administration or by rejecting a royal decree. The Senate speaker serves as Parliament president ex-officio.

The constitutional provision allowing non-elected persons to become premier helped pave the way for Suchinda's installation as Thailand's 19th prime minister.

Suchinda has said he would never contest an election to become an MP.

Asked to confirm that stand yesterday, Suchinda said: "This is not the time to think about it. Now I have no thought of running."

Deputy Ministers Said To Dislike Assignments

BK2804013792 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Apr 92 pp A1-A2

[Text] Signs of an early rift in the coalition surfaced yesterday in the Communications and Transport Ministry and Agriculture and Cooperatives Ministry, with satiric comments from deputy ministers after their ministers had given them their assignments.

The deputies accused their ministers of keeping to themselves the most important agencies while delegating what they described as "incoherent and insignificant responsibilities".

As in other ministries, political control over the two crucial economic portfolios is mixed with ministers and their deputies coming from different parties in the coalition government led by non-elected Prime Minister Gen Suchinda Khraprayun.

At the Communications and Transport Ministry, Chat Thai secretary general Banhan Sinlapa-acha takes the helm with Chat Thai deputy leader Sano Thianthong, Samakkhi

Tham MP Suwat Liptaphanlop and Social Action MP Kamchai Ruangkanchanaset as deputy ministers.

A leading Samakkhi Tham member, Phinit Chantarasurin, heads the Agriculture and Cooperatives Ministry and is aided by three deputies, Santi Chaiwiratana from the same party, Yut Angkinan from Chat Thai and Wsarothai Pinyasat from the Prachakon Thai Party.

Deputy ministers at the two vital economic ministries openly and privately charged yesterday that such assignments would not work in the best interests of the handling of economic affairs.

But Prime Minister Suchinda played down the rift, saying it had not affected the government's stability because the problems could still be resolved.

"This is a matter which the political parties have to take care of. I am not affiliated to any party and I have assigned the leaders of the parties to look after such problems. All parties want the government to stay stable and it's their own responsibility to handle it," he said, adding that he had not yet asked the Chat Thai leadership about the issue.

Sources said that Banhan and Phinit came under fire for allegedly "clinging to power" by assigning themselves to important organizations, leaving their deputies in charge of low-profile agencies which are small and yield few benefits.

The two ministries are under the control of the Chat Thai and Samakkhi Tham parties—the two biggest coalition factions in the parties were earlier reported to have been engaged in a tug-of-war over the sharing of responsibilities among MPs selected for ministerial posts.

A Transport and Communications source said Banhan never consulted his deputies before deciding on the division of responsibilities. Banhan asked his deputies to lunch yesterday, the task having been already completed.

Each of Banhan's deputies was assigned to government agencies and state enterprises with unrelated operations which could hamper smooth management and cooperation between the agencies, the source charged.

For example, Suwat, who is a deputy communications minister from the Samakkhi Tham Party, was assigned to oversee a mixture of agencies in different fields of water transport and aviation. They include the Office of Maritime Promotion Commission, the Aviation Department and the Thai Maritime Navigation Co. The Harbour Department, Port Authority of Thailand, and Post and Telegraph Department also came under his purview.

Deputy Communications Minister Kamchai, a first-time Social Action Party MP representing Surin, was given charge of the Meteorological Department, the Bangkok Mass Transit Authority, the Express Transport Organization of Thailand and Unithai Co.

The source said: "The experience of deputy ministers was ignored in the division of responsibilities among them. Operations of agencies assigned to each deputy minister are not related, which may delay the progress of work."

A shipping association executive, speaking on condition that he not be named, said he wondered whom he should approach when raising grievances which might concern many agencies under different deputy ministers.

"The development of maritime transport will be disrupted because agencies concerned with this field are under the supervision of many deputy ministers," he said.

Sano appeared discontented, complaining that Banhan did consult his deputies before deciding on the assignments.

"Whatever he gave me, I had to take it. Maybe taking care of four agencies is too much for me since I am a petite man," he said satirically.

In a similar vein, Kamchai commented: "The minister gave us (three deputies) easy jobs while he himself took the difficult tasks," he said.

However, he said he is ready to work to the best of his ability for the interests of the country, and not his own party.

Suwat was also miffed. Although he did not make any public comment, his actions spoke louder than words.

After learning what agencies he had been assigned, Suwat left his office immediately, with a grim face.

Ministry spokesman Toedrit Bunyarit, however, quoted Banhan as saying that additional responsibilities may be given to the three deputies in the future.

Similar tension was evident at the Agriculture and Cooperatives Ministry as the deputy ministers were also assigned to unrelated agencies.

For example, the Cold Storage Organization, the Fish Marketing Organization, and the Fisheries Department should be under the supervision of one minister as their operations involve the production and trade of marine products, and Agriculture Ministry source said. But the three agencies now come under different deputy ministers.

This source voiced concern that such assignments might lead to a similar "breakdown" which occurred when Maj Gen Sanan Kachonprasat took the helm of the ministry and assigned agencies in the same field to the care of different deputies.

"The minister should not be preoccupied with keeping his power. Taking up only big agencies for himself may be seen as trying to make personal gain rather than working for the nation," said one critic at the ministry.

Santi Chaiwiratana (Chaiyaphum MP, Samakkhi Tham) takes charge of the Land Development Department, the

Agricultural Land Reform Office, the Livestock Development Department and the Cold Strage Organisation.

Yut Angkinan (Phetburi MP, Chat Thai) supervises the Cooperatives Promotion Department, the Cooperatives Auditing Department, the Dairy Farming Promotion Organization of Thailand and the Fish Marketing Organization.

Warothai Pinyasat (Chanthaburi MP, Prachakorn Thai) is responsible for the Fisheries Department, the Agriculture Department, the Rubber Estate organization and the Office of the Rubber Replanting Aid Fund.

Meanwhile, the delegation of responsibilities at the Commerce Ministry did not seem to create problems.

Newin Chidchop, secretary of minister Anuwat Watthanaponsiri, said deputy minister Puanglek Bunchiang will be responsible for the Commercial Registration Department and the Intellectual Property Rights Department, deputy minister Pridiyathon Thewakun will oversee the Department of Export Promotion and the Business Economics Department, and deputy minister Samphan Latnuwat will oversee the Internal Trade Department.

Banhan, Sano Deny Conflicts

BK2904055392 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 Apr 92 p A3

[Text] Transport and Communications Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha yesterday flatly denied conflicts had arisen between him and his three deputy ministers after he assigned them to oversee low-profile agencies in the ministry.

Banhan, who is Chat Thai Party secretary general, said there was "no problem" because he had assigned jobs according to each deputy minister's ability. "I'm the communications minister; I have to take charge of the important organizations," he added.

Banhan is to supervise the Land Transport Department, the Highways Department, the Telephone Organization of Thailand, Thai Airways International, Airports Authority of Thailand, the Commnunications Authority of Thailand, and the Transport Company.

He said he would simply give broad guidelines to some agencies under his control like Thai Airways International and the Airports Authority of Thailand as they already have their own committees. "I will not interfere too much in their main policies," he said.

Banhan said, however, that he might assign more jobs to some deputy ministers in the future.

"I've talked with them, nobody was dissatisfied," he said.

Deputy Communications Minister Sano Tianthong, also deputy Chat Thai leader, is to control the Post and Telegraph Department, the Harbour Department, the Port Authority of Thailand, and the State Railway of Thailand.

Sano said yesterday he would do what he had been assigned to do. He added that he did not know whether the other deputy communications ministers were satisfied with their jobs.

Deputy Communications Minister Suwat Liptaphanlop, a Samakkhi Tham Party member, is assigned to control the Aeronautical Radio of Thailand, Thai Maritime Navigation Company, Aviation Department, and Office of Maritime Promotion Commission.

Suwat, asked whether he was satisfied with his assignment, said yesterday he would simply do his work. He added that he will soon report to his party on his responsibilities and to what extent he would be able to respond to the party's policies.

Questioned whether Banhan would be able to handle such a large number of organizations under his control, Suwat replied wryly: "He's a competent person."

Deputy Communications Minister Kamchai Ruangkanchanaset, a Social Action Party member, is to oversee the Meteorological Department, the Bangkok Mass Transit Authority, and the Express Transportation Organization of Thailand.

"I accept the assignment. Yet there should have been some discussion. We all came from the election so we should have done it in a democratic manner," Kamchai said.

He added: "I'm not asking for more. Every man has his pride. I thought from the very beginning that this kind of thing would really happen."

Banhan reasoned that he has to control major agencies because he could become the target of public criticism if anything untoward occurred in the respective organizations in the future.

Asked if he had consulted with the three deputy communications ministers before assigning them their responsibilities, Banhan said: "It was unnecessary to do so because I can make my own judgement based on each deputy minister's competence."

Banhan also denied reports he had lobbied Interior Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Anan Kalintha to ensure a deputy interior minister from Chat Thai, and not from S. nakkhi Tham, would be assigned to oversee some important organizations in the Interior Ministry.

Asked whether there was a rift between Chat Thai and Samakkhi Tham, Banhan said: "No. I've cleared everything with (Samakkhi Tham leader) Narong Wongwan."

Banhan then put the blame on the press for making up stories about conflicts among the coalition parties.

Yesterday, Deputy Interior Minister and Samakkhi Tham Party spokesman Suchat Tancharoen said there was no need for Samakkhi Tham to hold a meeting to discuss work assignment given to Suwat. "Suwat has to talk with Banhan himself," he said.

Suchat said at Government House he had not met with Suwat recently. "As far as I know, Khun Suwat does not have much work to do (at the Communications Ministry)," he said without elaborating.

Suwat previously served as deputy communications minister in the ousted Chatchai Chunhawan administration.

Suchat denied Banhan's manner of distributing the ministry's workload was aimed at retaliating against Agriculture Minister Phinit Chantharasurin (Samakkhi Tham MP for Lampang) who assigned Deputy Agriculture Minister Yut Angkinan (Chat Thai MP for Phet Buri) to positions of little responsibility.

Phinit said yesterday he assigned each deputy agricultural minister to oversee each organization according to the individual's ability and work experience.

Communications Minister's secretary Wirat Rattanaset (Chat Thai MP for Nakhon Ratchasima), in reference to Suwat's earlier remarks that he would be satisfied even if he was assigned to oversee only the Highways Department, said: "How can he be allowed to oversee the department when he's a road construction contractor? What the communication minister had assigned him to is already appropriate."

Wirat said he would hit back at Suwat if the latter talked about the matter again. "Even if the Interior Minister prevented me from doing so, I would do it," he said, adding that there are no permanent friends in politics. Meanwhile, Deputy Prime Minister and Social Action Party leader Montri Phongphanit said he had not been briefed about the distribution of jobs from his party member, Kamchai, as yet.

He said, however, that it depended on the communications minister to delegate responsibilities to his deputies.

Asked if conflicts among the coalition parties would lead to instability in the government, Montri said: "I've no idea. That's a matter for the prime minister to consider."

Angry Reaction to Vote-Buying Charges Noted

BK2804012192 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Apr 92 p A1-A2

[Text] The independent election watchdog must provide sufficient evidence to substantiate its accusation that the two biggest coalition partners won many House of Representatives seats because their MPs relied heavily on vote-buying, Prime Minister Gen Suchinda Khraprayun said yesterday.

Meanwhile, political parties named by Pollwatch as the top vote-buyers reacted angrily to a report on alleged poll offences obtained by THE NATION over the weekend. Interior Minister Anan Kalintha, who was appointed under the premier's quota of non-MP Cabinet members, also lashed out at Pollwatch, saying it had become redundant and should dissolve itself.

Gen Suchinda, asked to comment on Pollwatch's report that members of the Chat Thai and Samakkhi Tham parties formed the majority of politicians suspected of having bankrolled their way to Parliament, said those found to have engaged in such dishonest practices must be brought to justice.

"I have not received any report on that I suppose we have to accept the Pollwatch verdict as it is," [as published] the prime minister said. "The problem is the election watchdog must back up its charges against alleged dishonest practices must be brought to justice.

Suchinda, however, would not comment on whether the report made public on Sunday would affect the credibility of his government.

The controversial Pollwatch report will be presented to the Interior Ministry, which is responsible for deciding whether to take judicial proceedings against the alleged electoral offenders.

Pollwatch also accused many members the New Aspiration Party, the biggest Opposition party, of having bought votes in the March 22 general election. Samakkhi Tham, Chat Thai and New Aspiration are the three biggest political parties.

The report cited the Chat Thai Party, the second largest party, as having the biggest number of suspects, followed by the Samakkhi Tham and New Aspiration parties.

Suchinda, who engineered last February's coup which toppled the Chatchai administration, has professed his intention to try to get rid of corrupt politicians and eradicate vote-buying. His Cabinet includes 11 politicians investigated by the Assets Investigation Committee which confirmed three of them as being "unusually rich".

Pollwatch made up primarily of academics and set up by former Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun, is supposed to remain active for 90 days after the national election.

Although the watchdog was given sufficient powers to check on poll offences, there have been strong doubts whether the Interior Ministry would take its findings seriously.

The Interior Ministry, through provincial governors, will decide whether there is enough ground to prosecute individual politicians accused by the monitoring body of having committed dishonest practices during the election.

So far only two cases of alleged vote-buying are pending in court. They involve Social Action Mp for Khon Kaen, Prasom Prakumsueksaphan, and New Aspiration MP, Krongkan Wisommai who represents Si Sa Ket.

House Speaker Athit Urairat, asked to comment on the watchdog's report, said it was unfair to accuse members of political parties of dishonest electioneering methods without providing sufficient evidence.

"By leaking the report to the press, it looks like (Pollwatch) is carrying out campaign to discredit (political parties) rather than contributing constructively to the common good," said Athit, who belongs to the Samakkhi Tham Party.

The House speaker acknowledged the existnece of dishonest politicians but said it would take time and patience to weed them out.

The Chat Thai Party's chief whip Bun-ua Prasoetsuwan did not dismiss the Pollwatch report on vote-buying but blamed the watchdog for what he described as its failure to prevent the dishonest practice.

"Everybody bought (votes), more or less. It depends whether or not we want to admit the truth," Bun-ua said. "No party won without money."

Deputy Prime Minister and Chat Thai Party leader ACM [Air Chief Marshall] Sombun Rahong, in reference to the Pollwatch's accusation that Chat Thai members were the top vote-buyers in the March 22 general election, said the matter should be decided in the court of law.

Sombun, also Education Minister, did not confirm or deny the charges of vote-buying.

Democrat Party deputy leader Banyat Bantadtan said the report, which he said was leaked at the height of antidemocracy campaign by the military, would contribute to further weakening of the country's democratic system. The Democrat Party ranked fourth on the list of polical parties, after the Social Action Party, whose members allegedly violated the electoral law during the election.

"I'm particularly surprised to hear that Democrat candidates in southern provinces have been accused of vote-buying," Banyat said.

At Interior Ministry, Anan said that Pollwatch had already fulfilled its task in monitoring politicians' election campaigns to ensure free and fair elections and should be dissolved.

"What is the use of keeping Pollwatch? It's waste of time," Anan said.

The minister said he believed former prime minister Anan set up the watchdog to please certain groups of people.

"Why didn't he trust former interior minister (Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi)?" Anan said.

He also questioned the efficiency of the watchdog, which fielded some 30,000 volunteers to monitor politicians' election as well as to observe vote count on the election day.

Anan urged Pollwatch to submit its findings to provincial governors so they could start investigating the alleged vote-buying cases to determine whether there were enough grounds for prosecution.

Vietnam

Easing U.S. Embargo Called 'Right Direction'

BK3004090092 Hong Kong AFP in English 0550 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Hanoi, April 30 (AFP)—The latest easing of the U.S. economic embargo is a small step in the right direction, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

"If the news is true, it is a step which—though small—goes in the right direction toward improving relations between Vietnam and the United States," a ministry spokesman said.

The U.S. State Department announced Wednesday that it would permit U.S. sales to Vietnam of essential goods such as medicine, food, clothing, shelter, and educational materials.

Restrictions on humanitarian projects by U.S. non-governmental organizations were also lifted in response to accelerated efforts by Vietnam to account for missing U.S. servicemen, State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler said.

A senior Vietnamese official, speaking on condition of anonimity, said the measures announced by the State Department would have limited economic impact but augured more substantive changes ahead.

"It's a positive development. However, it's still a very small step and we hope the U.S. will move more quickly," he said.

The measures fall under Phase II of a "road map" for normalization presented by Washington to Hanoi one year ago, a phase whose completion will leave the U.S. economic embargo almost toothless, he noted.

"The other steps in the second phase are more significant," the official said.

Under Phase II, U.S. companies would be able to open offices in Vietnam and sign contracts to be executed when the embargo is fully lifted. More significantly, Washington would help Vietnam regain its eligibility for International Monetary Fund loans.

"Phase II could move very rapidly depending on progress on POW/MIA" (the prisoner of war/missing in action issue), the road map says.

Though Washington has never declared Phase I complete, it announced on April 13 that it was lifting its ban on telecommunications links to Vietnam for the first time since 1975, a Phase II measure.

Hanoi has neither accepted nor rejected the road map but it has gradually complied with the conditions.

Phase I notably calls for Vietnam to sign and support a Cambodian peace treaty, release the last remaining former Saigon officials from re-education camps and to increase cooperation in accounting for American MIAs.

In December, two months after the Cambodian peace treaty was signed, the State Department dropped its ban on group travel to Vietnam by Americans in line with Phase I.

Nguyen Van Linh Returns From Singapore, Malaysia

BK2804101792 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Apr 92

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, advisor to the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, returned to Ho Chi Minh City on the afternoon of 18 April, concluding his visit to Singapore and Malaysia.

On hand to receive Comrade Nguyen Van Linh at the Tan Son Nhat Airport were the comrade representatives of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee, People's Committee, and People's Council.

Singapore, Malaysian Investment Projects Viewed

BK2704034092 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 25 Apr 92 p 48

[By Han Fook Kwang]

[Text] Hanoi—Vietnam has approved 10 Singapore projects amounting to US$30 million (S$49.38 million) since the Singapore Government lifted a ban on investments in that country last November.

The projects involve hotel construction and manufactured goods for export, the chairman of the state commission for cooperation and investment, Mr Dau Ngoc Xuan, told the Singapore press yesterday.

He said that he was optimistic that following Senior Minister Mr. Lee Kuan Yew's visit to the country, more Singapore businessmen would invest here.

As to how it would help, he said Singaporeans would understand the country better, particularly which areas to invest in.

He said he hoped that they might also have a better understanding of the legal system here and how the law would protect their investments. He pointed out that so far 80 legal documents on foreign investment had been promulgated.

As an aid to investors, he added, the government would publish a list of priority projects.

Disclosing figures on the size of Malaysian investments in the country, he said 20 projects worth US$80 million had been approved.

Total foreign investment approvals had risen to US$2.9 billion in 404 projects as at the end of March.

Earlier reports had put the value of approved investments as at the end of last year at US$2.69 billion out of which US$700 million had been committed. Half of this was in the oil sector.

Mr Xuan said that he would be visiting Singapore next month to take part in a seminar on new opportunities in Vietnam.

The visit, he added, would help him understand better the thinking of Singapore businessmen and their way of doing business.

Electoral Council Holds First Meeting 29 Apr

BK2904144492 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] The Electoral Council for the Ninth National Assembly held its first meeting on 29 April in Hanoi. The council unanimously elected Comrade Vo Chi Cong as chairman, Comrades Nguyen Huu Tho and Le Quang Dao as vice chairmen, and Comrade Nguyen Viet Dung as secretary general.

After listening to reports on and reviewing preparations for the election of deputies to the Ninth National Assembly, the Electoral Council adopted its program of action and decided to send a delegation to check on preparations for general elections in the localities.

Council of Ministers Issues Employment Resolution

BK2804123992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Apr 92

[Text] On 11 April 1992, the Council of Ministers issued Resolution 120 on policies, directions, and measures to improve employment in the coming years. The resolution states:

In the past years, the reform of management structure and the development of the multi-sectorial commodity economy have created many favorable conditions and new diversified factors for all sectors, levels, grass-roots units, social organizations, and people to positively create more jobs, partly meeting the demand to improve employment and living conditions of the working people and stabilize the socioeconomic situation.

Stemming from the importance and urgency of the unemployment problem in the socioeconomic life and from the legitimate aspiration and interests of the working people, the Council of Ministers decided on some policies, directions, and measures to provide more jobs to the working people. The Council of Ministers' resolution stressed:

The fundamental direction is to attach the employment issue to the implementation of the socioeconomic development duty, fully exploit the potential of all economic sectors, relate labor with the land and national resources,

combine national job creation programs with efforts to create overseas jobs, and organize training and retraining so the workers can find jobs or start business by themselves. The major direction in solving the unemployment problem is to encourage and attract the labor force, including gray matter labor, to exploit the economic potential of 10 million hectares of forest, hilly, and coastal land for the settlement of ethnic minority people to stabilize life, develop commodity production, and prevent forest destruction.

At the same time, more jobs should be created for surplus labor in the state sector, discharged soldiers, graduates, young people, and workers finishing overseas working contracts to engage them in production, export products processing, and economic service activities in cities and populous areas. The employment issue in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City should be given proper attention. The management structure and operational guidelines in the state-run forest, agriculture, and fishery farms should be reformed in the direction of granting land to the working people so that the state farms can concentrate on providing materials and giving technical assistance and production and marketing guidelines to the public, making state farms become centers for labor organizing and commodity production.

Most Products, Services To Be Priced by Producers

BK3004004992 Hanoi VNA in English 0642 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 29—The government has decided that from now on most of the products and services will be priced by their own producers.

A resolution dated April 24 says the government, however, will have its say on the prices of food and gold and on exchange rates.

Also to ensure market stability the government will set the rates for estate-owned resources and [word indistinct] essential goods like electricity, fuel, urea, cement, mail, telecommunications (?equipment.)

Goods and services priced by the government will have their prices displayed clearly, the resolution says, adding that the State Pricing Commission is responsible for the conduct of these measures.